THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 118. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 4.

John Bright in Edinburgh--Progress of the English Elections--Journalistic Affairs in France.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to November 4.

ENGLAND.

John Bright's Speech in Edinburgh.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Bright was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, in the Music Hall, where was gathered a great audience. Mr. Bright's address, after the formalities of the presentation were over, was a very able effort, and receives the following comments in the London *Times* of the 4th inst.:—

* * * Mr. Bright's attitude during the civil war in America furnishes, however, the most remarkable view of the incompleteness of his political character. If any man hated the objects of the Secessionists, and gave his sympathy to the North, Mr. Bright was that man; and yet we do not remember a single occasion during the course of the war on which he spoke as one who thoroughly approved the forcible repression of the Rebellion, who would himself, had he been an American, have supported it heart and soul, and would, if needful, have enlisted in active service to carry it through. The war being in existence, he hoped for the victory of the right, but the war itself, the exertion of armed force to repress a wrong, he treated as superstitious villagers treat graveyards—a thing to be avoided, not to be looked at, to be, if possible, forgotten. How much this defect disqualifies a man from the active service of his country may be seen from a consideration of the functions of the great officers of State. The *ultimatum* of force is of course the reason of the existence of Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries of War. It is an implied element in the negotiations of the Foreign Secretary. The Colonial Secretary was, until lately, Minister of War. The Indian Secretary is a Commander-in-Chief. It is, indeed, one of the elementary facts of life that when reason and persuasion are exhausted force must be used to repress or to punish wrong, and those who will not recognize and act upon this truth may be useful allies as schoolmasters and teachers, but cannot be ranked among the governors of the world.

Mr. Bright used a phrase yesterday at Edinburgh which may serve to bring out the view of his character on which we have dwelt. He spoke of the Government of the United States as being "the freest and cheapest in the world." Whether the statement be accurate is immaterial; it is very characteristic. Mr. Bright has been trying all his life to make our Government freer and cheaper, not without success; and probably his ideal of political society might have been found nearly realized in New England before the war, where there were no foreign politics, and the single task of a reformer would be to overturn the system of protection which flourished and flourishes there as stoutly as ever it did under our more aristocratic government. To live at home, and realize a certain progression in comfort, not wholly unobservant of the outer world, yet leaving the nations of it to rage together as they might list—in a word, to secure freedom and cheapness, would be as much as he would strike to attain. And yet, who is there who does not see that when all this is said there is much left neglected; that such an isolation, however apparently inconvenient, would be neither noble nor safe; and that the domestic condition of the self-contained power must itself languish for want of that conception of national unity which is at once manifested and strengthened by the free and vigorous discharge of international relations?

A Conservative Estimate of the English Elections.

The following confession of defeat appeared in the form of a letter in the *Standard* of the 4th inst:—

Sir: The following figures, the result of careful and impartial scrutiny, will, I think, be deemed conclusive as to the calculations of the "ingenious computer," and the addenda of the *Times*, in the shape of "startling facts. It will be seen that on a balance of uncontested seats, the difference is by no means so great as your contemporary alleged, while the attempt to sustain that difference against the Conservatives, by the pleasant but fallacious statement that the contested seats will fall equally between the two parties, fully merits the epithet "ingenious and startling." The *Times* claims for the radical majority no less than 120. At the present moment it is most probably about half that, and every day decreases it in such ratio that the middle of the month may find that that majority has dwindled to the most insignificant proportions.

Your obedient servant, VIGILANS.

UNCONTESTED SEATS.	CONTESTED SEATS.
Liberal borough ... 166	Probably Liberal.. 71
Liberal counties.... 84—239	Probably Conserv..120
Conserv. boroughs. 22	—— 49
Conserv. counties 100—13	
—	Liberal maj.....90
Liberal maj.....109	

Leaving as nearly as possible 100 seats so completely "open" as to their probabilities as to defy even the conjecture of the "ingenious computer" of your contemporary.

The Forthcoming Parliamentary Programme.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 4.

The old Parliament will be dissolved on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The writs will be immediately issued; consequently, the nominations and unopposed elections for English boroughs will take place on Monday, the 16th. The contested borough elections may take place the day following; county elections will take place a few days later. The new Parliament will assemble on Wednesday, the 9th of December, when the form of swearing in members will be proceeded with. Public business will commence on Monday, the 14th of December.

It is understood that the Ministry have abandoned any idea of contesting the re-election of the Speaker, and on the address in answer to the Queen's speech opportunity will arise for the opposition to test the strength of their numbers by moving an amendment. This will lead to a debate which will probably last till Friday, the 18th, on which day the vote decisive of the existence of the Disraeli administration will be arrived at. On that night the Government will certainly be defeated by a large majority.

In this event Mr. Disraeli having in the meantime sought an interview with her Majesty, will on Monday, the 21st of December, announce that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of her Ministry, and it will become Mr. Gladstone's duty as leader to move the adjournment of the House for the Christmas recess, during which period ample time will be afforded for the formation of a liberal administration, and the elaboration of the arrangements for the ensuing session.

The Late Archbishop.

The remains of the Most Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, were interred in Addington churchyard. The funeral was private. One of the last wishes of the deceased prelate was that he should be buried, without ostentation, near his daughter, in an open grave at the southwest corner of Addington churchyard. Mr. Henry Longley was the principal mourner, the other mourners being confined to members of his Grace's family and immediate friends. The procession moved slowly down from Addington Palace to the church, a distance of about a mile and a half, the road all the way being lined with persons anxious to pay a last mark of respect to the late Archbishop. The coffin was of plain oak, without velvet or other ornament of any kind, and bore the following inscription:—"Charles Thomas Longley, born July 28, 1794; died October 27, 1868." The funeral service was performed by the Rev. William Benham, of King's College, London, Rector of Addington.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The French Press,

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the evening of the 2d, says the *Moniteur du Soir* comes out with the following really astonishing paragraph:—

"Several journals have for some time past indulged in discussions concerning the character and extent of the constitutional power of the head of the State. The Government reminds the press that such discussions are positively prohibited by the *senatus consultum* of July 18, 1866."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 4th says:—"Writing last night, our Paris correspondent says, 'All the papers reproduce the note published in the *Moniteur* yesterday evening, cautioning journalists as to the illegality of criticizing the "attributions" of the Emperor. The *Debats* places the official document as a kind of heading to an article from the pen of Prevost-Paradol, in which the present *regime* is rather roughly handled. The writer expresses his opinion that authority has lost a great deal of its power of late years, owing to the manner in which it has been employed. For instance, the Prefects have lost authority since they were made election agents, and Judges since they were called on to decide cases without the aid of a jury, and thus mix themselves up in party strife. To return to the note in the *Moniteur*, the *Journal de Paris* complains that while no notice is taken of those who print praise of the Constitution, it is considered contrary to the *senatus consultum* of 1866 to blame it. The law forbids French journalists from discussing the merits of ministerial responsibility in their own country, but they are at liberty to examine its working in England or Austria: they may not state that this responsibility would insure the grandeur and prosperity of France, but it is no crime to state that it would do wonders in Japan; they dare not tell Napoleon III that he would do well to renounce some of his attributes, but they are welcome to tender this advice to Francis Joseph. In addition to the discrepancies pointed out by M. Ecouard Harve may be added the crowning folly—the Chief of the State insists on being alone responsible, and yet no one may discuss his acts. The responsibility of the Emperor must resemble some Alpine peak round which a continued silence reigns. The *Pays* gives its unbounded adhesion to the official note, and is rejoiced to find that the Government is about to act. As the Emperor has a predilection for this paper, it is to be feared that the press is about to pass a bad season.'"

Mazzini on Spain.

Mazzini had written from London to M. Emilio Castelar at Madrid. The following is the termination of the missive:—Spain has just gloriously accomplished a stainless revolution, which may, if it is consistent with its origin—if it possesses the boldness which at certain moments is termed genius, place her at the head of European nations, so realizing the hopes which you have so often expressed to me in our conversations. Spain can now give the baptism of reality to the grand idea of the epoch—can achieve the most glorious of initiatives while making a large stride in the path of civilization. If she dares not do what the world expects from her, she condemns herself to a period of inferiority and anarchy, and to the necessity of making another revolution. May Heaven enlighten you all!

Your friend, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The Occupation of Thiers.

A Paris letter, in the *France Centrale*, says:—"Great curiosity is felt as to what M. Thiers is engaged upon at this moment. During the last five or six months the illustrious statesman has purchased more than a hundred and fifty volumes on natural history; the latest works, the most recent discoveries, all the progress of science is the subject of his profound studies." The *Gazette de France* on the above remarks:—"The curiosity thus expressed can be easily satisfied. For many years past M. Thiers has been occupied in writing an important book, in five or six volumes, on religion, philosophy, general history, arts, and sciences. The first portion is now completed; the few amongst the friends of the author who have read some pages, render homage to the ardor of the profession of faith set forth in the work."

Austria and Spain.

"The delay of Austria," says the *Independance Belge*, "in recognizing the Provisional Government of Spain led to conjectures not much in accordance with the constitutional spirit which prevails now in high circles at Vienna. The Court of Rome is said even to have attempted to draw closer to Austria on this occasion and to sound the intentions of the Imperial Cabinet respecting its relations with Spain. Baron de Beust is reported to have replied to the overtures of the Papal Nuncio, that the Cabinet of Vienna would follow in this case the example which the Western powers might set. The act, as is seen, has followed closely on that declaration."

Extraordinary Subsidence of Waters.

The Cronstadt journals mention an extraordinary subsidence of the waters of the Baltic in that locality. It began in the evening, the wind being from the S. W. and rather fresh. At 10 at night the level of the sea was a foot lower than ordinary, and continued still to sink. The following morning at 6 it was two feet below its normal point, the wind having veered around to N. E., and at 2 in the afternoon the greatest depression was arrived at, namely, three feet two inches. The water then began to mount rapidly, and during the night exceeded its ordinary level by a foot. Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg were aground, a circumstance almost unprecedented. As to the cause of this phenomenon, nothing is known.

Found Dead.

Mr. James B. Manson, editor of the Edinburgh *Daily Review*, was found dead in his study. His pen had dropped from his hand, and a portion of freshly written manuscript was before him. Mr. Manson was a native of the north of Scotland, and graduated at Aberdeen. He was formerly editor of the Stirling *Observer*. His next post was that of editor of the Newcastle *Daily Express*, and finally, in 1862, he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily Review*, on which he continued till his death.

OBITUARY.

Baron James Rothschild.

Baron James Rothschild, the fifth and last surviving child of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great banking-house of the Rothschilds, died yesterday at his residence in Paris. Few men have arrived at so high a degree of eminence in financial circles as that which was reached by the founder of the house of Rothschild—a name which, in the financial world, is more potent than that of the most influential and powerful potentate on the face of the earth. Springing up from obscurity, almost poverty, the great ancestor of the house arrived at a position which made him the guest and friend of kings and emperors, the help of governments and the benefactor of peoples. Raising himself, not by any of those portentous circumstances or lucky accidents which not unfrequently occur in a lifetime, he steadily and honestly worked on, until at length a goal was reached that is almost unexampled in the history of the world. In the middle of the last century there lived in the town of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a husband and wife of the Hebrew persuasion, who lavished all their cares upon a son, whom they destined for the profession of a schoolmaster. The boy, whose name was Meyer Anselm Rothschild, and who was born at Frankfort, in the year 1743, exhibited such tokens of capacity that his parents made every effort in their power to give him the advantage of a good education; and with this view he spent some years at Furth, going through such a curriculum of study as appeared to be proper. The youth, however, had a natural bent towards the study of antiquities, and this led him more especially to the examination of ancient coins, in the knowledge of which he attained to considerable proficiency. Here was one step onwards in the world; for, in after years, his antiquarian researches proved the means of extending and ramifying his connections in society, as well as of opening up to him a source of immediate support. His parents, however, who were noted as pious and upright characters, died when he was yet a boy in his eleventh year; and on his return to Frankfort he set himself to learn practically the routine of the counting house. After this we find him in Hanover, in the employment of a wealthy banking house, whose affairs he conducted for several years with care and fidelity; and then we see opening out under his auspices, in his native city, the germ of that mighty business which was destined to act so powerfully upon the governments of Europe. Before establishing his little banking house Meyer Anselm Rothschild prepared himself for the adventure by marrying; and his prudent choice, there is no doubt, contributed greatly to his eventful success in the world. Subsequently he returned to Frankfort, where, after having engaged in the banking business on his own account, he became the banker of William IX. the Landgrave of Hesse. Meyer Anselm first became known as a negotiator of Government loans in 1792, by procuring from the Landgrave an amount of money sufficient to pay the ransom imposed by the French General Custine upon the people of Frankfort, as an alternative of the sacking of their city. This incident caused his services to be afterwards frequently in demand among the smaller German potentates. In 1806 Napoleon decreed that the States of the sovereigns of Hesse Cassel and Brunswick were forfeited, and sent an army to enforce the decree. The Elector of Hesse decided on fleeing, but being the possessor of $5,000,000 in silver, which he was unwilling to give up to Napoleon, he was in a quandary as to what he should do with it. Sending for Rothschild, he offered him the use of the money without interest if he would remove it to a place of safety. The offer was accepted, and the great sum was enjoyed by the banker and his two sons until the banishment of Napoleon to Elba, when the Elector gave notice that he would withdraw it. The return of Napoleon, however, caused the Elector so much alarm that he urged the Rothschilds to keep his treasures at the interest of two per cent. per annum, which they did until 1823. The faithful and able management of the Rothschilds won for them the confidence of courts and financiers. Meyer Anselm had ten children, five of them sons, all of whom survived him. The eldest, Anselm, who became his father's partner and successor at Frankfort, was born June 12, 1793, and died December 6, 1855. The second, Solomon (born September 9, 1774, died July, 1855), was the head of the Vienna branch of the firm. The third, Nathan Mayer (born September 16, 1777, died at Frankfort, July 28, 1836), settled in London in 1798, and afterwards obtained the reputation of being the ablest financier of the family. The fourth, Charles (born April 24, 1788, died March 10, 1855), settled in Naples in 1821. The five brothers constituted but one firm, in which each had an equal interest, but transacted business under five branches, each being in the charge of one of the brothers. Nathan Rothschild is said to have realized $1,000,000 by knowing the result of Waterloo eight hours before the British Government. For many years the house have been the takers of the loans of the European Governments, and have in more than one instance prevented war by refusing to furnish its sinews. Between the years 1850 and 1862 they furnished in loans, $200,000,000 to England, $50,000,000 to Austria, $40,000,000 to Prussia, $80,000,000 to France, $50,000,000 to Naples, $25,000,000 to Russia, $12,000,000 to Brazil, and various smaller amounts to minor States. The leading active partner for the past few years has been the Baron Nathan L'onel de Rothschild of London, son of Nathan, born in London in 1808, and succeeding his father as head of the London branch in 1836. In 1847 he was elected to Parliament, but refusing to take the oath of office "on the true faith of a Christian," did not take his seat, although regularly re-elected, until 1858, when the disabilities were removed. As the members of the family have generally intermarried, their immense wealth will in all probability remain in their hands for many years. The Baron James was born at Frankfort, May 15, 1792, and established himself at Paris in 1812. A few years subsequently, for eminent services rendered to Austria, he received the title of Consul-General of the Austrian Empire in France—an honor which he held until his death. After the restoration of the Bourbons large numbers of the scions of the *ancienne noblesse* had recourse to him for financial relief. In 1830 he presented for the relief of the wounded during the three days of revolution the sum of 12,000 francs. After the construction of the St. Germain Railroad, to which he mainly contributed, he engaged in and completed the construction of the great Northern Railroad. In 1847, when provisions were scarce, numerous pamphleteers hurled their shafts at him, and so great was the popular feeling against him that his apologists could do but little to influence public opinion in his favor. In the following year the pillage of his country seat at Suresnes was one of the first acts of revolutionary violence. He remained, however, at Paris, under the protection of M. Caussidiere, and having contributed 50,000 francs for the relief of the wounded, the angry feelings became appeased to such a degree that he could again engage in his banking affairs. The change in the public mind, however, was of such a character that, under the empire of Napoleon III, the part he took in great matters of state was not so important as during the reign of Louis Philippe and his predecessor. Among the many orders with which he was decorated, the grand cross of the Legion of Honor is perhaps the greatest. In early life he was married to the daughter of his brother Solomon. A large number of Synagogues and Israelitish establishments, such as the Hospital of the *Rue Pupus*, owe their erection to his munificence.

The King of Siam.

The cable brings the announcement of the death of Chao Pha Mongkout, the King of Siam. He was born about 1805, and succeeded his father, Rheu Din Klang, in 1825, by right of his being eldest son of the Queen. He was, however, set aside by one of his elder brothers, and became a Buddhist monk, devoting a large portion of his time to studying dead and modern languages. He acquired a familiar knowledge of the sciences, spoke English with great fluency, and was a member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain. Upon the death of his brother, in April, 1856, Chao ascended the throne. Discarding the monastic dress, he took the title of Prabut Somdat Pra Paramenthon Mana Mongkout, and immediately instituted several reforms, among which it may be remarked that he exercised his troops according to the European system, established a royal printing press, and granted freedom of worship. In April, 1855, he concluded a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and in 1856 similar treaties with France and the United States. He paid great attention to the development of the internal resources of his kingdom, and caused numerous roads, canals, etc., to be constructed in various parts of Siam.

—Wisconsonians have given Mrs. Postmaster-Genaral Randall a purse of $20,000 cash, and a paid-up $10,000 life insurance policy on her husband.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Controller of the Currency--Compensation of Department Workers--Terrible Condition of Affairs in Tennessee.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report and Recommendations by the Controller of the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the Hon. H. R. Hurlburd, Controller of the Currency, which is nearly finished, will show the number of banks organized during the last year to be but twelve, about half of which were intended to take the place of banks that are winding up, and are to have circulation as the notes of such banks are returned, the remainder being new associations without circulation, until some further proviso shall be made by Congress. It will also contain tables showing the condition of the lawful money reserved by States, exhibiting the amount of circulation and deposits to be protected by the reserve, the amount of lawful money on hand, and the amount available in New York and other redeeming circles for that purpose. Those banks that are required to hold in reserve 15 per cent., and those that are required to hold 25 per cent. of their circulation and deposits, are grouped separately. These returns are given for each quarter last year, and show a very considerable excess of reserve over the amount required by law. The report will present in tabular form the amount of taxes paid by the banks to their respective States and to the United States for the calendar year 1867, showing the aggregate taxation to be nearly 5 per cent. on the capital of the banks.

The Controller renews his recommendations of last year for the redemption of all National Bank notes in New York, believing that the ultimate redemption of all such currency is established beyond a question. It only remains to make them convertible. This can be done only by making them redeemable at a common centre, which should be the centre of trade. When this is accomplished, the amount of notes in circulation will be regulated strictly by the demand. When the volume shall be greater than is necessary to the business of the country, the banks will be called upon to redeem the surplus, and it will be retired. When trade is active, and more currency is required, the banks will expand their issues, and redemptions will not be demanded until the season of activity is over. If all the banks are required to conform to a uniform standard of responsibility in this particular, the burden being equally divided among all in proportion to their circulation will be light, because the aggregate redemption at any given time will not exceed the surplus of notes in circulation, while if such a rule is not established, the burden will be unequally divided, falling most heavily on those banks which conform to the highest standard, compelling them by the frequent return of their notes to contract their issues, while at the same time the remote banks will be tempted to undue expansion, the temptation being the difficulty and expense of returning their notes for redemption. In this, as in all other cases, the inferior currency will be the more abundant. Rigid, unfailing convertibility is the only safe rule, and in the end the most economical.

In his last annual report the Controller remarked that there was not at the time any immediate demand for the redemption of National Bank notes, but it would be one of the healthiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs if it should be begun. If legal-tenders should command a small premium, it would begin. It would be the first step towards specie payments. It would mark an era in legal-tender notes, the date of their appreciation in value. At the same time it would be a healthy reminder to the banks that their circulation is a liability payable on demand. The Controller is opposed to the payment of interest on bank balances by New York city banks, and favors a return to specie payments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Denial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—General Henningsen authorizes the statement that he has no connection with any filibustering expedition with regard to Cuba.

An Opinion by the Attorney-General.

There is reason to believe that the Attorney-General has prepared an opinion for the government of heads of departments, in response to the question submitted to him, to the effect that, under the law of Congress establishing the eight hour system, employes on public works are entitled to the same amount of compensation as when they worked ten hours a day.

FROM BOSTON.

Advocating a Uniform System of Telegraphy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms on Chauncey street, yesterday P. M., President Nazero in the chair. The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the importance of telegraphic communication at the present day is hardly second to that of the post office, and that, in our widely extended country, its use should be encouraged and promoted in every practicable way. This board, therefore, would express the hope that Congress will devise a uniform system which will bring the telegraph lines of the United States within the reach of all classes of our people, and make them available for the transmission of all descriptions of intelligence."

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	129⅝	Toledo & Wab.	57
N.Y. and E. R.	49½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	70
Pa. and Res. R.	97½	Adams Express.	48½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82⅝	Wells, Fargo.	26½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84	U.S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Tenn. 6s, new.	68½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	84⅝	Gold.	134⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Market irregular.	

FROM TENNESSEE.

Terrible Misdeeds of Abandoned Desperadoes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The Nashville *Republican* of yesterday contains a letter from Brownsville, Haywood county, West Tennessee, which represents that a perfect reign of terror exists there. A Rebel guerilla, named Bill Shaw, is at the head of a band of desperadoes who go about the country killing one or more colored citizens every night, without the slightest provocation or excuse. At the same time this Shaw has procured the arrest of a number of Union men, white and colored, on a charge of conspiracy against himself and one or two other Rebels. Since the arrest Shaw and his band have practical possession of the country.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; United States Five-twenties quiet at 73¾. The stock market is steady. Illinois Central, 95¾; Erie excited at 33¾.

PARIS, Nov. 17—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed last night at 70f. 83c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—A. M.—Owing to the elections nothing is doing in the Liverpool markets.

LONDON, Nov. 17—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady both afloat and to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 73¾: Erie easier at 32¾.

HAVRE, Nov. 17—P. M.—Cotton continues quiet in this market.

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.—Sperm oil £97.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth Ward Election Case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of Recorder Givin, who voluntarily submitted to appear before the Court under a charge of contempt in refusing to produce the election boxes called for at a hearing before Alderman Jones, and who took out a writ of habeas corpus for his discharge in order to test the question whether an Alderman was the proper magistrate to order their production, his Honor this morning rendered the following decision:—

The Commonwealth ex rel. James Given vs. the Sheriff. Habeas corpus. Pierce J.—By the act of May 1, 1851, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of Philadelphia are made the custodians of the ballot boxes after the elections held in the said city, which they are required to deposit in a fire proof room or vault provided for that purpose; and they are prohibited from taking or opening, or permitting to be taken or opened, any ballot-box deposited as aforesaid, for the space of one year after the same has been deposited therein, except when they shall be called upon by some court or other tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. The object of this law is to preserve the ballot boxes, votes, and papers therein contained inviolate, to be used, if required, in determining the merits of the election in which the ballots were cast. There does not appear to be any provision in the law for trying the merits of the elections for Presidential Electors, yet in the case of an unlawful election, the Legislature could provide by law a mode of trying its merits even after the election had been held, and there is, therefore, the same necessity for the preservation of the ballots as in other cases. The means which the Legislature has devised for the preservation of the ballots show the importance of their safe keeping. The law regards the custody of these ballot boxes as a trust of the highest character; requiring the return inspectors of the elections themselves to deposit them with the officers appointed as their custodians; who are to be present in person to receive them and deposit them in a fire-proof room or vault. If they are subject to be produced upon a subpœna *duces tecum*, issued by an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, then the law itself may be frustrated by the risks and perils of transit from place to place, and by the opportunities which would offer for illegal and improper interference with them and their contents. And if this were not so; the suspicion which would attach to the ready and perhaps frequent access to them would destroy confidence in the sacredness and value which are attached to their safe-keeping. After consultation with my brethren of the Bench, we are of opinion that this cannot be done, that it would be a violation of the protection which the law throws around these boxes, and therefore a violation of the law itself. We do not wish, however, to be understood as deciding anything further than that justices of the peace and aldermen cannot compel the production of these boxes in a proceeding before them. The superior tribunals of the law, by virtue of the powers existing in them, when necessary to the administration of public justice, may compel their production in proceedings before them, under such guard and protection as will insure their safety. This is necessary to prevent a failure of justice, and is not prohibited by the act in question. On the contrary, the act requires their production before these tribunals when the merits of an election are on trial, and the jurisdiction of the Court to compel their production in other cases we do not think is at all brought in question or prohibited by the language of the act.

The relator, who was attached for contempt of the process of the Alderman, in refusing to obey the writ of subpœna duces tecum, is therefore discharged out of custody.

William Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $7 50 from John Smith. Mr. Smith testified that he went into a store to buy a coat and laid off his overcoat in order to try on a new one, and while he was thus engaged the prisoner slyly stole his money from the coat he had put aside.

James Smith, a young man, was tried for assault and battery upon his young wife. The lady testified that one morning last summer, having been at her mother's house two days, she returned to her husband, but upon going up to him to salute him he laid violent hands upon her and choked her. The defense offered evidence of good character, and also produced witnesses who testified they were in the defendant's house at the time this was said to have occurred, and they heard nothing of it. Jury out.

—Miss Kellogg was sick last Friday evening in Boston, and will not be able to appear in concert until to-morrow.

—Good household bread is now selling in Paris for twenty centimes per pound, and in the provinces at a fraction less. This is owing to the farmers sending in their grain in large quantities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1868.

These was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities were ¼@⅜ per cent. lower; 104⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 114¼ for 6s of 1881; 109⅝ for '62 5-20s; 106¼ for '64 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s, 109¾ for July '65 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102⅞@102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49¼@49½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅜; Camden and Amboy at 123½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Minehill at 58, no change. 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 31½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 49½ was bid for Second and Third; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 9¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 243. 159 was bid for Philadelphia, 31 for Mechanics'; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 58 for Girard.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 10, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 28¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 Pa 6s, W L, trf	102	77 sh Leh V R	55. 55
$8000 Pa 6s, 2series	106	25 do	.b5wn. 55
$2000 City 6s, New	.1s. 102¾	13 do	.1s.b5. 55
$5000 Leh 6s, gold l	92⅞	100 sh Read	49¾
$2000 do	.1s.c. 92⅞	200 do	.b5.& n..1s 49¾
$7500 Bel Del 3 m bs	80	100 do	.1s. 49¾
45 sh C & Am.	128½	100 do	.b30. 49 3-16
9 do	.1s. 129½	100 do	.b30. 49 3-16
8 sh Bk N A	143	100 do	.s5.wn. 49
100 sh Sch N stk	10	100 do	49¾
25 sh Penna R	.1s. 53⅜	100 do	.2d. 49¾
40 sh Minehill	58		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	136¼	11·36 A. M.	135¼
10·20 "	136	11·37 "	135
10·21 "	135¾	11·40 "	134¾
10·59 "	136	12 08 P. M.	135
11 05 "	135¼	12·15 "	135¼
11·24 "	135¼	12·17 "	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109¾@109¾; do. 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 104¾@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, new, 109⅜@110; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1868, 110¾@110⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@135¼. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; old 5-20s, do., 109¼@109¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@110¼; do., 1867, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 136.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.—The Flour Market is less active, but holders manifest no disposition to accept lower prices. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $5·50@6·50; extras at $6 75@7; spring wheat extra family at $7·25@8 25; winter wheat do. do., at $8·50@10.75; and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour is taken at $7 75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at fair prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of red at $2@2·05, and amber at $2·15@2·18, the latter rate for Southern. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·48@1·50. Corn is dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of old yellow at $1·14@1 15; new do. at 80@93, according to quality; and Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 68@70c. for heavy and 60@65c. for light. Barley is in active request, and 3000 bushels New York sold at $2@2 05. Malt is unchanged.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $6 50@7. Timonal at $2·75@3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2·63.

Whisky is steady at $1·08@1·10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Stocks unsettled and weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅝; Reading, 98⅛; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 33½; Cleveland and Toledo 99½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 121½; Illinois Central, 103; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 69½; Hudson river, 122; 5-20s, 1862 109½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107¼; do., new, 110¼@110; 10-40s, 105; gold, 135; Money, 6@7 per cent.; Exchange, 9.

BALTIMORE Nov. 17—Cotton dull, nominally 24c. Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $2·20@2·25; ordinary to fair $1·75@1·90. Corn firm; new white 90@93; yellow, $1@1 05. Oats dull at 68@70c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $29. Bacon active; rib sides, 18c; clear sides, 18¼@18½; Shoulders, 14; Hams, 19@20. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....41 | 11 A. M.....51 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, New York, J F Ohl.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Boston, Rainbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Lady Ellen, Dolbow, Boston, do.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Conasset, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr R. W. Toll, Robbins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, Boston, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Wannamacher & Co.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, Richmond, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Reed, New Haven, Samuel E. Grisco m & Co.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Apponaug, Hammett & Neill.
Schr F. St Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, Pawtucket, Blackiston, Graefi & Co.
Schr J. Truman Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Pawtucket, do.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, do.
Schr Eva Bell Barrett, Marblehead, Stanickson & Co.
Schr Thos Jefferson, Briggs, Fall River, do.
Schr D. S Siner, Huntley, Providence, do.
Schr Cora, Bac

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President's Salary.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times* urges an increase of the annual compensation of our Presidents from $25,000 to $100,000. It says:—

"We proposed some days ago that the salary of the President of the United States should be advanced to what it was fifty years ago. Nominally, it stands now as it was then. But in point of fact—that is in point of purchasing power—$25,000 is not one-half, if it be any more than one-quarter, as much at this day as it was at the beginning of the century. Take the cost of living now and compare it with what it was then—take the relation of income and expenditure and compare them with what they then were—and it will at once be apparent that if the President's salary were put at $25,000 when the Government was founded, it ought to be established, to say the least, at $100,000 at the present time.

"The existing rate is not enough, and has not for years been enough, to maintain the President in a proper manner. The President is compelled, by virtue of his position, to incur many expenses that are, more or less, of a public nature; and as things now are, he must either economize in a small way upon these, or else he must lose the advantages which they are calculated to give to the public business, the administration, and the country. It is customary for the President, at his discretion and pleasure, to entertain publicly members of both houses of Congress, the members of the diplomatic corps, important foreign personages and other visitors, and, in fact, many representative individuals whom he would never propose to invite to his table as a private gentleman. These things subtract very largely from the sum that is intended to go to his own personal support; and, if he were to entertain in anything like the style common to thousands of private citizens in all the great cities of the country, he would not only find himself without a dollar to supply his own table, but would soon plunge himself largely in debt."

Comments by The Tribune.

There is much weight in some of the considerations adduced by the *Times*, and we are newise disposed to belittle them. We admit that $100,000 per annum now would not be a higher salary for our President in 1869 than $25,000 was during Washington's administration, when our total population was but 4,000,000, the demands of the station far less, and the purchasing power of money much greater than at present. In short, we concede, to save time, most of the *Times'* premises. Now hear the other side:—

The United States owe a gigantic National Debt. The sum of $2,500,000,000, which is palpable to all, is supplemented by a pension list of $25,000,000 per annum, by bounties and claims yet to be adjusted, by annuities to Indians, etc. etc. We ought to pay not less than $200,000,000 per annum to meet the annual interest and reduce the principal of our debt; while it is not possible to run the Government at a cost (including pensions) of less than $100,000,000 more; making $300,000,000 in all, whereof nearly half must be raised by internal taxes. Our choice would be to raise $400,000,000 per annum, and pay off the last fraction of the debt within the next twenty years or less; but we have not been able to make members of Congress regard the matter as we do. Yet we should fearlessly appeal to the people, if a clear issue could be made, in the confident hope that they would vote to be taxed enough to pay off, with frugal management, at least $100,000,000 of the principal of the debt per annum.

Now, such payment, or *any* payment at all in reduction of the principal of the debt, involves stringent taxation. We ask the people to bear such taxation, in order to save their grandchildren from the burden of a huge debt. They cheerfully respond to the appeal. But let them see that their heavy taxes *do not* insure a reduction of the debt—that the money is used up in higher salaries, larger allowances, etc., etc.—and their shoulders will ache and they become restless under the burden.

The *Times*, we do not forget, proposes that the President's salary alone shall be increased. But that would prove neither just nor practicable. If the President is to have $100,000 per annum, the Heads of Departments should have not less than $20,000 each: nay, they should have $30,000. Your Secretary of State must sink into a mere clerk if the President is to give sumptuous weekly dinners, while he must be content with a monthly dole of diplomatic bread and cheese. So, measurably, with the rest. To give the President $100,000 and leave his Cabinet officers to vegetate on $8000, would create more injustice and heart-burning than it would cure. Our diplomatic salaries, also, would have to be increased.

We are among those who believe that a very considerable reduction of salaries, emoluments, and allowances is practicable and desirable. We hold that the cost of collecting our revenue, for instance, is greater than it need or should be. We may not be able to point precisely to the leaks which should be stopped; but we expect much, though we have promised little, from General Grant's administration in the way of retrenchment and reform. But suppose we begin by quadrupling the President's salary, will not the demand for retrenchment be paralyzed? Will not every subordinate feel and say that it is mean to pare down his $200 or $300 per month, while we put up the President's allowance from $25,000 to $100,000 per annum?

The President is poorly paid. We would gladly see him more liberally dealt with. There is one, and but one, way in which this can be done without paralyzing the effort which should be earnestly made to retrench the cost of running the Government. That way lies through a resumption of specie payments.

Suffrage and the States.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Fourteenth amendment, as General Rawlins in his Galena speech remarked, "places the all-important question of citizenship beyond the caprice of States or the varying decisions of courts, and corrects gross misconceptions regarding the rights of citizens." By this new provision of the Constitution citizenship is nationalized in a more comprehensive sense than previously prevailed; the States being now for the first time forbidden to "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens."

From the operation of this amendment suffrage is exempted. The States may continue to impose other than penal disfranchisement upon citizens, but at the cost of a proportionate reduction in the basis of representation. Arbitrary disfranchisement, resting on race or color, is thus made politically unprofitable to the States enacting it. Aside from the payment of this penalty, the States retain full control over the conditions of voting within their boundaries. If any further change is made affecting it, they, or three-fourths of them, must give their consent, as it can only be done by amending the Constitution.

Shall consent be sought, then, to an amendment nationalizing suffrage on an impartial basis? Shall the States be asked to surrender their exclusive authority over the subject, to abandon conflicting regulations in regard to it, and to become parties to a constitutional measure vesting the whole, absolutely, in Congress? The question is one which the country will soon be called to consider. The fact that it comes up only in this shape indicates a decided gain on the part of more moderate Republicans. The right of Congress, by a mere legislative act, to establish uniformity of suffrage throughout the Union has, until recently, been affirmed by those who demanded its exercise in behalf of colored citizens everywhere. That this pretension is now tacitly surrendered, and that those who urged it join in the proposition to seek the end desired by an amendment to the Constitution, is a circumstance that augurs well for the final settlement of the subject. At least, it proves that a vexatious agitation is to be avoided, and that the propriety of providing for the relinquishment of a cherished States' right, and its transfer to the National Government, is a matter to be discussed on its merits, and to be effected, if at all, in the constitutional way.

Nationality of suffrage would seem to be the logical corollary of nationalized citizenship. If the citizen of one State is, under the Constitution, a citizen of all the States, should not his relation to the franchise be everywhere the same? If he is eligible to vote in South Carolina, ought he not also to be eligible—subject to be qualifications as to duration of residence—in New York? And if in New York, why not in Missouri? To declare otherwise is practically to curtail citizenship, and to allow States to raise obstacles to the harmonious working of the principle implied in the first section of the Fourteenth amendment. Yet this discrepancy does now exist. There are many thousands of citizens voting in South Carolina who would be disfranchised by the law of New York; and thousands in New York who, living in Missouri, would by a local statute be deprived of the franchise. If for no other purpose than to establish uniformity as to the conditions of voting, much may be said in behalf of Congressional action which shall bring the question under the consideration of the State Legislatures.

But there is a question of right which must come up in the same connection. The nation has thrown the gates of citizenship wide open to the colored race. It has, in effect, declared that distinctions based on color, in their operations affecting political rights and privileges, are unjust and inexpedient. On this ground it has forced negro suffrage on the South; and in at least ten of the Southern States those who most loudly protested against it in the first instance now announce their acceptance of it and their readiness to work under it. If the Democrats of Georgia and South Carolina are not afraid of enfranchised colored citizens, though they are there politically powerful, can Northern Republicans object to their enfranchisement in States where they form but a fraction of the population? Their citizenship being conceded, is it proper to brand them as unfit to vote solely because of the color of their skin? And if it is both safe and desirable to blot out the distinction originating in slavery and maintained by an irrational prejudice, does not a constitutional amendment afford the best means of accomplishing the object?

A liberal policy dictates the change in the interest of disfranchised whites as well as of disfranchised blacks. In the reconstructed States the number of the former is inconsiderable, and even these are limited to one or two of the States recently restored. But in Missouri and Tennessee the class is very large. By transferring the suffrage question from the States to the General Government, therefore, irritating remnants of the Rebellion may be removed, and the foundations of representative power laid as broadly as the most exacting demands of justice could require. The Republican party is pledged to this policy, so far as it applies to disabilities imposed on whites on account of the Rebellion, and the propriety of carrying it out without unnecessary delay is a question that cannot escape the attention of Congress. This particular form of disability, however, can be reached only by the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which may thus commend itself to the friendly attention of the Legislatures, both North and South.

General Grant's Election—The Prospect for the Defeated Democracy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the election of General Grant the Democratic party has suffered a heavy defeat. In the October elections they fought with the resolution, activity, and tenacity of General Lee in his efforts to hold intact his lines around Petersburg; but after the loss of Pennsylvania and Indiana the Democratic rank and file, like Lee when driven from his entrenchments, seemed only intent upon saving their shattered columns from annihilation. The managers of the Tammany Seymour and Blair Convention had presumed too much upon the apparent political reaction of 1867, as in 1863-64 they presumed too much upon the popular manifestations of 1862. In each case, in falling back upon the extreme Copperhead idess that the war was a failure, and that the "Union as it was" must be reëstablished, the Democracy undertook the hopeless battle of the Bourbons.

Where are they now? From their decisive defeat, and from all the circumstances of their position, they will be compelled to cast about for a new line of departure and a reorganization, not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of the present time. Their fatal mistake in the late canvass was that they made it the fight of the ex-Rebels of the South against the reconstruction laws of Congress. The Northern Democratic managers in this were too fast in submitting to the demands of the Southern delegates of the Convention, most of whom had been among the leaders of the "lost cause." Thus, in the Tammany platform the declaration that the reconstruction laws of Congress were "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," we had, only in other words, the repetition of the Chicago platform of 1864, that the war was a failure, and that we must have peace upon any terms acceptable to the ex-Confederate party of the South. In the face of this bold and revolutionary issue all the outrageous doings for the last four years of a radical Congress, and all the vast schedule of corruptions, blunders, frauds, wastages, and profligate expenditures of the party in power were eclipsed and became secondary questions in the campaign. In a word, the Tammany Convention took the very ground desired by the Republicans, and the result is the overwhelming election of Grant and Colfax and another Republican Congress of more than two-thirds in the Senate and within a dozen changes or so of a two-thirds vote in the House.

We may safely assume, then, that the Southern reconstruction system adopted by Congress, subject to the Constitutional amendment, article fourteen, will stand. General Grant, in his famous correspondence of last February with President Johnson, which broke the nose of Chase as the radical favorite, has, on the War Department imbroglio, left upon record his position upon reconstruction. He will, as President, recognize the existing laws, and whatever modifications he may recommend in reference to the unreconstructed States will doubtless rest upon the Constitutional amendment aforesaid. That amendment, among other things, proclaims all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside on a footing of civil equality; that suffrage and representation shall go together, as each State for itself may choose; that certain parties guilty of rebellion against the United States shall be disfranchised and disqualified for office, subject to a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; and that Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article. Thus in the reconstructed as well as in the unreconstructed Southern States, and in New York as well as in South Carolina or Texas, Congress has the power to enforce this amendment; and we dare say that in the interval to the 4th of March next a law will be passed for carrying into effect throughout the United States the provisions of said amendment.

Some new amendment has been hinted at embracing a uniform universal manhood suffrage; but meanwhile the amendment officially proclaimed, we may assume, will be carried into effect. In this view the question of reconstruction may be considered as settled, however unpalatable to the extreme radicals may be the provision of this amendment fourteen, which gives to each State the discretion of a universal or restricted suffrage, subject only with a restriction of the ballot to a corresponding restriction in counting the people for representation in Congress and in the Presidential Electoral College. What, then, becomes the future programme of the Democratic party? Not a useless war against amendment fourteen, under which they may very soon recover all the Southern States, but a recognition of fixed facts and a new departure against the financial blunders and excesses of the dominant party, and in favor of a positive and clearly defined system of retrenchment and reform.

This will do for the present; but under the incoming administration new issues will certainly spring up, which in their agitation may afford a fine opportunity to the Democrats to cut in between the contending Republican factions and carry off the balance of power. At all events, the first important necessity devolving upon the Democratic leaders is the abandonment of the dead issues, and a recognition of this fixed fact, that the "Constitution as it was," "the Union as it was," and State sovereignty as it was, are among the wrecks of the deluge.

These Vineland Women.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

They voted. Yes they did. And they have told of it. They have sent the canvass to the newspapers, and want to be counted in. Put 'em in. They'll do for a certain kind of political arithmetic. They go to swell the aggregate when a fellow wants to get up big figures. It is no worse than to first count the whole adult white male population of a State, and then assume that one-half are disfranchised, and after counting them in once as a part of the whole, then add them in again under a distinct head. In this way a State which has in all only 200,000 adult white males can easily be shown to have 300,000 of the same class who ought to vote. This kind of political arithmetic is of all things conceivable the most charming. It is fully worthy of the imaginative gentleman who wrote up the "elbows of the Mincio" for poor Raymond one night, and has furnished the *Herald* a rich theme, for these dozen years, when it wanted to be a little malicious on the *Times*. And Raymond has borne it like a martyr, saying never a word.

But *revenons à nos mouton*. Let us return to these women. They have succeeded, to a certain degree, in unsexing themselves, and they are probably mightily set up by it They, no doubt, think they must now wear the breeches, at least half the time, putting the petticoats on to their husbands, and leaving them at home to tend babies, wash the dishes, bake bread, etc., while they go out on to the streets and into the shops, talking politics, and advocating woman emancipation. They say niggers vote, and why shouldn't they? The poor deluded dears! don't they think themselves any better than niggers? Must they do things because niggers do them? We are afraid they haven't well considered the bearing of this question. They might do things which would be very shocking. We fear they would become dreadfully filthy and vile, if they were to follow out this argument to its logical result.

But, seriously, what an unwomanly feeling this is, which prompts our female humans to aspire to positions which God and nature never intended them to occupy—never fitted them for. Those who thus step out of their appropriate sphere are exceptionable, ill-organized beings, at war with the God that made them, and striving to trample on His laws, as revealed in His holy word and stamped upon their mental, physical, and moral organizations. The trouble with these few restless spirits is, that they want to be men. But they can't be. They are women. God made them so, and thus they have got to remain to the end of their days. Then let them be content to be women. If they will get rid of this monomania and become true women, they can, in a good, virtuous, legitimate way, become the mothers of men, and mould their character, and in that way influence and guide society to a far greater and more beneficial extent than by unsexing themselves and pitching into politics. A nice thing it would be to see our wives and daughters on the stump, wrangling on politics in public places, electioneering in a hot canvass, and yelling and squalling and pulling and hauling at the polls on election day.

This morbid desire to do in society and in public affairs all that men do, shows that these misguided women do not recognize any distinction between the duties and spheres of men and women. Confound and destroy this distinction, and society would lose its chief charm, domestic life its order, harmony, and happiness, and the cause of morals receive the severest blow ever yet inflicted upon it.

Where would this kind of thing end, if encouraged and made to prevail? There are different classes of duties in life, to one of which man is adapted, and to the other woman. They cannot change places without the whole order of society being broken up. They cannot mix up and perform those duties indiscriminately and promiscuously, without producing great disorder and bringing on fearful evils.

The kind of spirit manifested by these women will in the end lead them to regard it as degrading, and unworthy of such bright ethereal beings, to wear woman's crown as wives and mothers. Good gracious! Won't we be in a bad fix when it comes to that? Hold on, now, this won't do. This kind of thing must be stopped. The good old mothers of Israel used to regard it as a blessing, and the highest glory of their sex, to become the mothers of men. And, remember, the "jewels" of the famous Roman mother, "the mother of the Gracchi." Tut! tut! Let's hear no more of this. Be women. Be good.

What do these people want? Are they not treated with all the respect that mortal could wish? Are they not the objects of chivalrous courtesy? Are they not loved and cherished in the domestic circle, and cared for with the utmost tenderness? Does not man toil and struggle for them far more than for himself? Are not the laws just and liberal toward them, and is not every amelioration granted that is needed for their protection? What more would they have if they be just-minded, true women?

That they are not satisfied with all this shows that they are miscreations—that they are yearning for a masculinity which nature has denied them. They are encouraged in it by a set of crazy theorizers and morbid sentimentalists, who are destitute of common sense, and whose minds are incapable of making just discriminations. We suspect that when these people get exhausted upon the negro question, they will go in strong on the women. The current seems to be turning in that direction. The Jacobin pulpit is ready to give the thing a lift. That fellow who, the Sunday before election, pretended that he was about his "Father's business," in preaching politics, and trying to put breeches on to women, has set the movement on foot. This question will soon be in politics. The Jacobins are preparing for it. It is the Jacobin women who are going into it. We have no fear of its spreading among Democratic women, or that many decent women of any class will become infected by it. But those Vineland women have got it bad. Just look at the vote—192 in all—4 Democratic, 188 Republican. The woman that reports the result is very careful to state that four colored women voted—"all for Grant." That's right, and we are glad that so many of the rest of these foolish women voted "for Grant." We would not have it otherwise for one of the *World's* political tables.

To be sure, they did not vote at the men's poll, and their votes were not embraced in the legal canvass. But no matter. They voted. And they voted in the same rooms where the men did. Don't they think it was very womanly? Of course they do, for they have told all about it in the newspapers. Poor deluded creatures, much we pity you.

The Little Game.

From the N. Y. World.

The latest phase of the little game is to keep the two-thirds. As matters now stand the radicals are some ten or twelve short of a two-thirds in the Forty-first Congress. To do away with this overplus of Democrats and thereby put the ring in Grant's nose, should the General prove restive, is a prime object, and this is the way they mean to do it. *Imprimis*, the word has gone out from Washington and waked into galvanic life a certain select decoction, five in number, of that learned body that, from the antecedents of its membership, was known as the Mississippi Chain-gang Convention. This decoction, styled committee, has all of a sudden discovered that the negro constitution was not, after all, defeated in Mississippi by 7629 votes, as officially reported by the district commander, but—seven strong anti-constitution counties being thrown out—was carried. Wherefore the said quintriple crew, in a rescript dated the third of this month, announce that the affair has been "duly ratified and adopted," and divers carpet-bag and negro gentry elected as State officers and to Congress. These latter resurrections being five in number, it follows that, on the adoption of this manifesto by Congress, as it will be adopted, the trooly loil will add at one fell blow five braud-new carpet-bag votes to their depleted ranks. Further than this, it has been ascertained, as a Washington special to the *Post* is good enough to tell us, that there was such "Rebel terrorism" in Louisiana as kept the loil negroes, who made bread and meat for the Confederate armies when they could not have been forced so to do, from the polls. This means, of course, that a sufficient number of affidavits at $—— apiece have been prepared to make a good basis for casting out the five Louisiana Democratic Congressmen elect, whereby it but remains for the loil to oust two, or, at most, three more Democrats to get their two-thirds. This is soon done, as it is now being "ascertained" that in Georgia there was also a terrorism which lost the State to Grant. This done, out go seven Georgia Democrats, and *voilà!* the two-thirds. Then let Let-us-have-peace wag his head Johnsonizingly at us if he dare, and we, unto whom is given the fulness of the earth, not forgetting the two-thirds, will show him on which side of the hedge shines the sun. What a little game it is, to be sure.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 16th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE
Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwfsm

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs. Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It lay *in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2 wfm8mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
35 No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock of Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 13

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased Stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfsm

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 3 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 23

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The various Musical Associations of Philadelphia are actively engaged in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the grand Sengerfest to be held in the city of Baltimore in July next year; the programme of which comprises the reception of the guests on Saturday, July 10; Sunday, July 11, a sacred concert, "Messias," with grand chorus in the English language; Monday, July 12, prize singing; Tuesday, July 13, grand mass and combination concert, and Wednesday, July 14, as the closing ceremonies, an immense out-door festival. Invitations have been extended to the principal vocal music organizations of Germany, with a fair prospect of their being represented by deputations of singers. The Western singers will also take part with those of the Eastern States, and the prospect of an immense musical reunion is anticipated. The associations of Philadelphia which have accepted invitations to participate in the celebration number already twenty-three, and the desire expressed by the convention is to enlist the vocal societies of English origin to do away with the distinctions of separate nationalities, which has in a great measure characterized the celebrations heretofore.

—On Sunday morning last Mr. Antoine Ochs, residing at No. 1233 Mechanic street, went a gunning in the neighborhood of the Fox Chase, in company with Christian Koppel and John Ross. After several shots had been fired, Ross asked Ochs to give him some shot; and while Ochs was walking towards Ross for the purpose of complying with the request, his (Ochs') gun caught in some bushes, and the piece was discharged, the load entering Ochs' head under the right ear, causing almost instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and child. Ochs had been in the employment of Mr. Ross for several years.

—The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania held its annual session yesterday, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Sixth street, the Grand Patriarch, Maurice Finn, presiding. The attendance of members from the various parts of the jurisdiction was quite large. Reports were read and considered, among them the very interesting Report of the Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States. Fifteen new members were elected and qualified.

—The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, at their rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth. President John Welsh in the chair. The following gentlemen were selected representatives in the National Board of Trade, which holds its first annual meeting in Cincinnati on the second of December:—Frederick Fraley, J. Price Wetherill, George M. Allen, James C. Hand, and Samuel V. Merrick.

—The laying of the corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bonafacius took place on Sunday, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood officiating. It will cost $100,000.

—The owners of property on Spruce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, have obtained permission to put down the Belgian pavement.

—It is said that the rate of tax for 1869 will probably be $1·50 on the $100, an increase of ten cents over the present rate.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—The new City Ice Boat will be launched on Wednesday.

—The funeral of the Rev. Phineas Stone took place in Boston yesterday, and was largely attended.

—Bishop Stevens had a fall at South Bethlehem, Sunday night, by which he had an arm and leg broken.

—Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins had a conference yesterday about the supervisorships.

—General Bingham's post office carriers made 977 delivery and 1091 collection trips during the last month.

—Mr. Jones, in self-defense, shot and killed Jacob Gaumer, a noted desperado, at Madison, Ind., yesterday morning.

—The North Carolina Legislature assembled yesterday at Raleigh. Governor Holden's message will be sent in to-day.

—The Louisville *Democrat* has been sold to John E Hatcher, who will be the managing editor, while W. Henry Perrin, late of the Louisville *Journal*, will be the publisher.

—Our "Good Will" fire boys are already securing quarters in Washington for inauguration day. Over 100 members of the company, fully equipped, and with a hose carriage constructed for the occasion, will be in attendance.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has sent his annual report to the Public Printing Office at Washington. He advises the redemption of national bank notes in New York and the prohibition of the payment of interest on bank balances by the banks in that city.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The announcement is made to day in London journals that Archibald Campbell Tait, Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Parliamentary nominations were made to-day in nearly two hundred boroughs and nine counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland. There is great excitement, but so far the elections are attended with little or no violence.

Returns from forty-one constituencies show that the Liberals have gained six members. The election of the following prominent candidates has been decided or may be considered certain:—Conservatives—B. Disraeli, Buckinghamshire; G. W. Hunt, Northamptonshire; G. Hardy, Oxford University; C. B. Adderly, Staffordshire; Montague, Huntingdonshire; Colonel Taylor, Dublin; G. Sclater Booth, Hampshire; S. Walpole, Cambridge University; J. R. Mowbray, Oxford University; Stephen Cane, Shoneham; B. Cope, Cambridge University; G. G. Glyn, Shaftsbury; C. P. Villiers, Wolverhampton; G. Deunan, Tiverton; Colonel Sykes, Aberdeen.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Midnight.—There was a slight disturbance at Manchester to-day, but it was soon quieted by the police. No reports of serious disorder have been received from any quarter.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from India announces the death of the King of Siam.

LONDON, November 16.—The corporate authorities of Brighton will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson and George Peabody on Tuesday next.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—An immense demonstration came off here on Saturday in favor of a monarchical form of government. Addresses were made by Olozaga, Martoz, Serrano, Prim, Topete, and others. Not less than 50,000 persons were present.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothschild, head of the house of Rothschilds, bankers, died here yesterday.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The *Diario* to-day published the following:—Colonel Leno remains at Tunas. Several flags carried by the revolutionists have been captured. They are triangular in shape, and have the sun in the centre with radiating stripes of different colors. The *Diario* regards the raising of this flag as an indication that the insurgents intend to declare the independence of Spain, and says:—"We are glad that the rebels have removed their mask. The right and duty of the Spanish Government to dispossess and annihilate these traitors is no longer a question of politics. It becomes a question of national unity." It is represented that nearly all the revolutionary leaders are either Dominicans or Mexicans. A number of rebel prisoners captured by the troops were brought to Havana to-day.

From Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 16.—Frank H. Robbins, formerly a confidential clerk in the employ of Frazer & Burns, saddlery and hardware manufacturers here, has been detected in extensive embezzlements. His latest exploits were in collecting money from the creditors of the firm, and there is reason to believe that he is operating extensively in the Western States in this manner.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Richards & Boss, No. 6 Barclay street, were robbed of money and valuables to the amount of $5000, yesterday. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Officer Charles King, of Jersey City, was dangerously stabbed by a German named Miller last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The Dyer Court-Martial,

which met this morning, attracted a large crowd, and the interest in it, which had pretty well died out, seems to be revived. General Rodman was the only witness examined to-day. It not expected anything new will be elicited beyond what was brought out by the Ordnance Committees of the two houses.

The Cuban Filibuster Committee,

which was announced to call upon the President and Secretary Seward to-day, has not made its appearance. It is hardly probable that any committee will come here for the purpose of asking the Government to consent to engage in such business.

Secretary Seward,

who had an interview with the President to-day, expresses the opinion that no organization of importance exists in the United States having designs upon Cuba.

General Grant's

absence from the city, and the published statement that he refuses to consider applications for office, does not diminish the size of the bundle of letters received every day at the headquarters bespeaking various places under his administration, from Cabinet positions down to petty post offices. Gen. Badeau, Grant's secretary, has a way of disposing of these which, however it may fail to gratify the senders, certainly gives Grant little trouble.

The "Intelligencer"

of to-day contains a three-column article praising Thaddeus Stevens as a statesman and patriot. It holds him up as an example to living public men of all parties.

Earthquake in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Elizabeth, N. J., last night about 10·15 o'clock. The four shocks continued some twenty seconds, and chairs, tables, beds, and other articles of furniture swayed to and fro.

—An official publication emanating from the French Government gives the following figures as representing the present annual produce of tobacco in the world, and the quantity consumed in France:—Asia, 155,000,000 kilogrammes; Europe, 141,000,000; America, 124,000,000; Africa, 12,000,000; and Australia, 400,000. The present annual consumption in France is, in snuff, 7,790,471 kilogrammes; in tobacco for smoking, 18,440,919; for chewing, 756,025. The consumption of cigars is, of cigars at 20 cents, 28,000 kilogrammes; at 15 cents, 63,000; at 10 cents, 178,000; and at 5 cents, 2,734,585.

—The Minister of Public Instruction in France has caused an inquiry to be made as to the sanitary condition of the various *lycées* of the capital. The subject had become one of interest to parents. The officially declared result is expected to satisfy them. According to the report, 6 students out of 18,000 die in the course of a year; that is, 1 in 3000. On the other hand, the deaths of children of like ages—that is, between 10 and 15 years—in Paris amount to 5 in 1000 annually.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7·19 | MOON SETS.....7·41
SUN SETS.....4·40 | HIGH WATER.....3·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 4

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Oneida, Davis, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Decatur Oakes Berry, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr D. P. Dixon, Newburyport, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, do.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Fall River, do.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, Captain.
Schr B. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Hart, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Lookout, Alexander; Chesapeake, Mershon; and Fairy Queen, Shears, for Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer (new), Gallagher, from Chester in ballast to John F. Ohl. The V. is intended to run between Philadelphia and New York, in consort with the steamships Brunette and Fanita.
Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. Haight Seerly, from New York, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.
Schr Florence, Hudson, 6 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Crinoline, Lantels, 6 days from James River, with pine wood to Collins & Co.
Schr Sylvan, Blanchard, 5 days from Newport, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Burborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. G. Irvin, Atkins, from Boston.
Schr W. P. Phillips Somers, from Norwich.
Schr J. S. Watson Houck, from Lynn.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer L. C. Green, Inman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Petrel, McKenzie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 1st inst.
Ship Alaska, Small, hence, at New Orleans 11th inst., via Mobile.
Ship Cordelia, King, hence, sailed from Brouwershaven 26th ult. for Helvoet.
Ship Brasil, Hibbert from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th ult lat. 48 long. 7½.
Steamship Star of the Union, Jones, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from SW. Pass 11th inst. Passengers for Philadelphia—G. S. Bowen and Wm. Whilson. Cargo—213 bales cotton, 55 hhds. sugar, 185 bbls. molasses, 100 bdls. hides, and 25 bales moss.
Barque Hilda, Nissen, hence, at Gravesend 2d inst.
Barque Lalla, Bent, from London for Philadelphia, put into St. Helen's Roads 1st inst.
Barque Advance, Vickery, hence, at Flushing 31st ultimo.
Barque Argentine, Morck, hence, at Helvoet 31st ultimo.
Barque Leander, Warkmeister, hence, at Pillau 28th ult.
Barques Woodland, Higgins; Louisa, Delphy; and Sostrene, Bjouness, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 1st inst.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Brig Ella Moore, Marsters, hence, at Queenstown 31st ult.
Brig Gondolier, Roberts, hence, at St. John, N. B., 13th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.
Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, hence, at Barcelona 23th ult.
Schr Georgia Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Dighton 14th inst.
Schr R. W. Brown, Redman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schrs J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Dauvernport; R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston; E. J. Raynor, Hutchins, from New Bedford; Sarah Clark, Griffin for Newport; Benj. strong, Brown, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that in order to mark the deep-water channel of the northern entrance into the port of Civita Vecchia, west coast of Italy, a beacon, consisting of a pole surmounted by a ball, has been erected in 9 feet at low water at the extremity of the bank extending from the north end of the breakwater. The ball is painted red, with a white horizontal band, at an elevation of 14 feet above the sea; it is distant 32 yards from the breakwater, and about half a cable from the point of the Lazaret, on the mainland. The beacon must be left on the starboard hand when entering the port.

A breakwater is in course of construction off the town of Santa Venere, Gulf of Santa Euphemia, and is to be of a curvilinear form, in the general direction of NE. and SW. The distance of the works in progress is about 328 yards from the shore, and their northern end is marked by a fixed red light.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the first-class Iron Can Buoy placed to mark "Broad Cove Rock," entrance to Portland harbor, Me., went adrift from its moorings during the late severe storm.

It will be replaced as soon as practicable.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
Portland, Nov. 12, 1868.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES,
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 uthsa3m

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.

On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

Fifteen Cents Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc., we are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR THREE WEEKS.

WARBURTON,
11 16 1f No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,

AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE

AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuths3m
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

FOR THE LADIES.

MACAZIN DES MODES,

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,

MRS. PROCTOR

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS

To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in abiects and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt Supporters, at $1·50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 9 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 600 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $500,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for Proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application to this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Official:—
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING Q. M., HDQS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M. MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, for supplying this Depot with

800,000 pounds WESTERN OATS.
44,800 pounds CORN.
1,000,000 pounds TIMOTHY HAY, baled.
200,000 pounds STRAW, baled.

Oats and Corn to be of prime quality, sound, free from dust or dirt, and put up in good, strong sacks.

Hay and straw must be well baled, perfectly cured, and free from weeds, dust, or dirt. The whole will be subjected to a rigid inspection.

All Forage and Straw to be delivered in cars on the siding of Messrs. Glenn, Wright & Carr, or at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, foot of Forsyth street, Atlanta.

Delivery to commence January 1, 1869, and to continue in equal quantities on the first day of each month for five months ensuing.

Proposals should be made for each article SEPARATELY, and in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and bear the indorsement in the own hand of the persons of whom there must be *at least two*, offered as surety for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than 100,000 pounds.

The right is reserved to receive or reject such parts or the whole of bids as may be for the best interests of the service.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage and Straw."

By order of Brev. Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, Chief Q. M.
H. J. FARNSWORTH.
Brevet Captain and A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Depot. 11 16 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEYER P. STRAUS (of the late firms of Weil & Straus and Weil, Straus & Hockstadter), of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, B. FRANKLIN FISHER, Esq., at his office, at No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be published, and for business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

SEAL. Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 11 10 ta 30

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia Oct. 26, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS H. EDSON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
10 27tu3t No. 740 SANSOM Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 uthsa2m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement.

JOHN F. BAILEY,
Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. 11 5 tuthsu6t*

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Philada.; No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 194 and 196 FIERREPONT street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight,

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 312 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

5 26 1

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24 1

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST NIGHT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Second appearance of MAD'LLE LUCILLE TOSTEE AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES,

Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, AND DUCHESNE.

Second appearance of MONS. J. DECRE, THE RENOWNED TENOR.

Second appearance of MAD'LLE ROSE AND MAD'LLE LAMBELLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, (LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON), LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with the most complete mise en scene,
ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES,
GRAND CHORUS AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director.....M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
Conductors.....Messrs. E. Colonne and H. Dennery

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, LA BELLE HELENE.

Admission.....ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.)
Family Circle.....75 cents
Amphitheatre.....30 cents

Seats may be reserved for any night, at the Academy of Music, and at Boner's Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED.
THE NEW COMPANY PRONOUNCED THE STRONGEST IN PHILADELPHIA.
READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Sunday Dispatch says:—"This play is admirably produced, and the capital acting makes the 'Lass' a great success."

The Sunday Republic says:—"The story as written by the author is disjointed, but Mr. Sinn has made sufficient changes and additions to preserve the unity of the plot."

The Sunday Transcript says:—"The company at the Chesnut is the best in the city. Those who wish to see a play perfect in all its parts should visit the Chesnut."

The Age, Press, Bulletin, TELEGRAPH, Star, Post, Herald, Ledger, Inquirer, and North American ALL say "THAT THIS PLAY IS MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED AND WELL ACTED."

THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
LANCASHIRE LASS.
"A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON."
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In rehearsal, BLOW FOR BLOW.
In which the new Company will appear.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
The management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to TEN NIGHTS, WITH MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his second appearance
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 17,
Sheridan Knowles' tragedy, in five acts, of VIRGINIUS.

Virginius.....Mr EDWIN FORREST
WEDNESDAY—JACK CADE.
THURSDAY—OTHELLO.
FRIDAY—RICHARD III.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
H. J. Byron's great Play, entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene a New,
and Startling Mechanical Effects,
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7 30.
Lessee and Manager.....J. C. GREGORY
GENUINE SUCCESS. GENUINE SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
MAD'LLE GERARDE'S
Elfin Troupe of Educated Animals.
THE GREGORYS.
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA.
And Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. 11 16 6t

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.—Mr. Max Strakosch takes pleasure in announcing the first appearance, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN TWO GRAND KELLOGG CONCERTS AND A FAREWELL MATINEE,
to take place during the week commencing the 23d of November, assisted by several distinguished artists.

The sale of tickets to commence on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 9 A. M., at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars in future advertisements. 11 16 tf

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS, COMMENCING AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
MATINE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

Religion and Amusements.

Much attention has been excited by an able and eloquent sermon by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Chicago, defending dramatic and operatic entertainments from the aspersions made against them by many religious persons, and advocating them not only as affording the best means of relaxation and rational enjoyment to people too much tasked in body and mind by hard work, as most Americans are, but as really calculated to promote the cause of morality and Christianity, if rightly used and properly conducted. Mr. Collier was induced to deliver this discourse because of a very ill-advised address issued by the Ministerial Union of Chicago, which called upon the Legislature to pass laws prohibiting the amusements which they condemned, and appealing to the press to support them in the position which they had taken. Without stopping to inquire whether there might not be some good in the drama and opera which society could not well afford to lose, or whether practical measures could not be adopted for doing away with things that have been complained of as objectionable, or inquiring how much reason there really was in the objections usually made against the theatres, the Ministerial Union proposed to do away with the whole thing, root and branch. As a matter of course, this action deprived the appeal of the Union of any influence it might have had, and Mr. Collier, being a theatre and opera-goer himself as well as a clergyman, disputes the capacity of his ministerial brethren to sit in judgment on a matter about which they are not sufficiently well informed to be able to have intelligent opinions. And it is for just this reason that the opposition of religious people to the theatre has no weight whatever with the world at large, or with that intelligent and thoughtful class of play-goers who are willing to listen to any arguments founded on reason and knowledge, and who wish to see the drama ranked among the fine arts, and fulfil its mission as an educator of public taste as well as affording mere amusement for overtasked humanity. That amusements are necessary no student of human nature will probably deny, and this necessity is acknowledged by our best clergymen and most devoutly religious men when they get up a Sunday School picnic or organize a church fair for the purpose of allowing the young people connected with their places of worship to have a frolic. Whether such entertainments are better calculated to promote the cause of religion and good morals than those usually given within the walls of our theatres, it is not our present purpose to discuss; but experience has amply demonstrated that the taste for dramatic performances is more largely developed than for almost any other form of public amusement, and that the drama supplies a desideratum that cannot be filled in any other manner. To dramatic performances in the abstract it is impossible that any real objection can be made, and it is an absurdity to suppose that there is anything more harmful in seeing one of Shakespeare's plays represented on the stage than there is to read it in the closet or in the family circle, unless there is something demoralizing in the very atmosphere of a theatre which should cause good men to shun it. And this is the very ground that the opponents of the theatres take; for fathers of families who will encourage their sons and daughters to study Shakespeare as one of the best books in existence after the Bible, will not permit their children to witness the dramas of the great poet of human nature as expounded by such artists as Forrest or Booth, for fear that some unknown evil may contaminate them and sap the principles of virtue which it has been their earnest effort to instil. That much of this opposition to the opera and drama is to be attributed merely to ignorance and a traditional prejudice against the stage, which has no real foundation at the present day, whatever it may have had in the reign of Charles II, for instance, every intelligent theatre-goer well knows.

We never have and never expect to advocate or apologize for immorality or indecency on the stage, and if we defend the drama it is because we believe that its influence, all in all, is for good. Even the so-called "sensation" plays and spectacles have their use, for they appeal to a class of tastes that would not appreciate the higher order of performances; and if they contain nothing objectionable, they are not to be condemned merely because men of the highest culture can see nothing entertaining in them.

For a young man to spend all his evenings in visiting the theatres would, in most instances, be a great waste of time, as it would if he did nothing but lounge about in picture galleries or read blood-and-thunder novels. But those who abuse their privileges are not so large a proportion of the regular theatre-goers that we could advocate closing the places of public amusement on their account, especially as there is no better or equally as good way provided for them to spend their leisure moments.

Mr. Collier, as the text of the sermon to which we have alluded, takes the words of St. Paul, in the thirty-first verse of that remarkable discourse in the seventh chapter of First Corinthians, in which he gives some confessedly uninspired advice, which professing Christians from that day to this have generally been content to disregard in substance, but his admonition to "Use this world as not abusing it," which is the gist of the whole chapter, is not more applicable to anything than to this very matter of theatrical amusements. Mr. Collier states the case plainly and understandingly in the following paragraphs:—

"I recognize as universal in the race the dramatic instinct. I have traced in this pulpit the entire history, in brief, in summary, of the origin and history of the drama. There is no need of that to-night. The drama is as ancient as the race. Furthermore, much of the biblical literature, in its spirit and in its form, is dramatic. I am not quite sure but that the very first chapters in Genesis are dramatic; I am quite sure that Job is dramatic; that Ruth is; that Esther is dramatic. Shakespeare, the peerless poet of centuries, had no function in the world, and no name left to history, had it not been for the dramatic instinct and aptitude. So with Milton. The grandest poets that God has given to the world have been its dramatic poets. And, furthermore, human character has its highest representations in the drama."

And, after speaking of the profound impression made upon him by Mr. Jefferson's exquisite personation of "Rip Van Winkle," he says:—

"I wonder who among the Ministerial Union ever saw Jefferson in 'Rip Van Winkle?' Let us give to these friends the advantage of our judgment of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Murdoch, especially Davenport and Jefferson, are all God's gifts to man. So I say that the legitimate drama is to be endorsed. It is an educator. It is in no wise to be apologized for. And in regard to the opera, I need only, I think, say that, so far as the legitimate opera is concerned, any one who objects to it, on moral grounds, must either be ignorant of it—I think, for the most part, that those who object to the opera are—or there certainly must be a moral weakness in the nature of such objectors. To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that the human lips are capable of. I say that a man must be ignorant of what the opera is; must have been wholly without the knowledge of it, or else brought to its hearing a lascivious nature to begin with. I admit that very many excellent persons do not enjoy the opera. Not only excellent people morally, but cultivated people intellectually, do not enjoy the opera. Many of our finest minds go to the opera and come away, feeling it was a waste of time, and we who can enjoy it in any wise, be it ever so little, ought to feel a profound sorrow for such people, because they do not know the infinite delights and joys of which, by their lack of musical culture, they are deprived. But it is their duty simply to say they do not like it. It is a sorry religion that rejects it on the sour grape principle; because they cannot they won't let any body else."

There is good common sense as well as true religion in the following:—

"It is no logic with which to meet a young man starting out in life, who has ideas of his own, and wants reasons for everything that he does, that he is to refrain from amusements because they are liable to be abused. Let us meet him right, and say:—Sir, you are to use the drama, you are to use the opera, you are to use the cards you are to use dancing, you are to use everything; but you are to abuse nothing. Because you can go to the legitimate drama it is no license for you to feast your eyes upon vulgarities anywhere; and because you can play cards in your house, it is no reason that you have a license to go to the gaming table, and play for other people's money without returning values anywhere.' This is the lesson. Let us teach our youth that these things can be used, and when abused the penalties of sin will just as surely follow them as God has said, 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. If he sow to the spirit, of the spirit he shall reap everlasting life; and if he sow to the flesh, of the flesh he shall reap damnation.'"

Mr. Collier disapproves of what he styles the "sensation" and "illegitimate" drama, and his opinions on this point are entitled to a respectful consideration, although we are inclined to think that he has, in a great measure at least, allowed his individual tastes to influence his judgment.

That there is never anything said or done on the boards of our theatres of an objectionable character we do not pretend to say, but if the theatres had the countenance and support of the religious portion of the community all cause for complaint would soon be done away with; and it is because this countenance is withheld, and because the actors as well as the theatres are put under a ban and social ostracism, that an improper license is sometimes permitted. We say sometimes, because the causes for complaint on this score are not by any means as frequent as is commonly assumed by persons who know nothing at all about the matter.

This subject is worthy of the attentive consideration of all persons who have at heart the promotion of the cause of morality and religion, and we have alluded to it not so much for the purpose of defending the theatres as to excite the attention of those who we think ought to use their influence for the purpose of elevating the character of the most popular entertainments of the day rather than for denouncing them, bringing them into discredit, and consequently degrading them. The Ministerial Union of Chicago would be engaged in a much worthier work, and one much more likely to be successful, if they would imitate Mr. Collier's example, and inform themselves by personal observation, and by discussion of the question with intelligent theatre-goers, what there is really good or bad in the drama and opera, and then exert themselves to do away with any objectionable features that might be brought to their notice, and to raise the standard of operatic and dramatic entertainments instead of denouncing them wholesale.

We wish particularly to impress upon the minds of any persons who may read this article that we have no intention of sneering at the efforts of the Chicago ministers in what they believe to be the cause of virtue, morality, and religion; but we think sincerely that they have gone the wrong way to work, and we wish to present the subject in what we consider a proper light to the religious people of Philadelphia, with a view of inducing them to think and act intelligently with regard to a matter of no small importance.

"KICKING A DEAD LION."—Under this very modest title, "T. W.," the Lobby King of New York, contributes the following elegant paragraph to the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser:*—

"No other animal than a donkey would kick a dead lion. We regret for the honor of the Philadelphia press that a brute should be permitted to play the hyena through the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH."

We think that the rebuke which is here intended to be conveyed by "T. W." is rather obscure, but suppose that it has some reference, near or remote, to our recent insinuation that "T. W." would return from his Washington trip "with a gigantic flea in his ear." "T. W." may be a lion; and if he be, he certainly is a dead lion, as far as his roaring around the headquarters of General Grant is concerned. He merely wastes his energies and tantalizes his appetite, when he visits Grant's office, seeking to devour him. The thing can't be done, even by such a voracious beast of prey as "T. W." But perhaps we do not comprehend the full force of "T. W.'s" elegant sentence. Let the "dead lion" roar again, and with a clearer utterance.

A Case for Severe Punishment.

On Sunday afternoon, in broad daylight, a peaceable citizen, while walking in West Philadelphia with several friends, was set upon by a gang of some sixteen roughs, beaten with stones, clubs, and fists, and so severely wounded that within a few hours he died. Such an occurrence as this deserves the attention of the community. This was no midnight assassination, nor the deed of one villain, but was the concerted and riotous attack by a large party, without cause, and in the time of day when a citizen is supposed to be perfectly safe. The fact cannot be disguised that there exist in various portions of Philadelphia just such organized ruffians as those who committed this murder. Any one of our readers, walking on Sunday afternoon, can see them at a score of corners, scowling at every respectable citizen, and even insulting them by their remarks. Especially is this true in West Philadelphia, and from all reports it seems certain that this murderous gang have long been the terror of the neighborhood. It is time that we were freed from this species of ruffianism. It is time that these men, and all like them, should be taught a lesson. Five of the attacking party have been arrested, and will await the finding of the Coroner's jury. None of them are over nineteen. It is from just such as these that the race of murderers spring, and if these young men be not punished they will, beyond doubt, wind up their career on the gallows. They deserve and should receive no false clemency because of their youth. That boys of their age are so hardened in sin is an aggravation rather than a palliation of their offense. They should be tried and convicted, that, by the severest sentence of the law, others like them may be deterred in the future. Unless some such step be taken, the life of no citizen is safe.

The Defeat of the Democracy.

At the late election New England cast a solid electoral vote for Grant by unprecedented majorities. In former times, before the party had become the slave of slavery and the vassal of rebellion, it could count confidently on the support of Maine and New Hampshire, and in more recent contests it has carried Connecticut, when its behavior was not unusually outrageous. But against Seymour and Blair and the new rebellion platform New England gives an aggregate majority of more than 153,000, and the States classed as doubtful in the early stages of the campaign have proved as reliable as Massachusetts or Vermont. New York and New Jersey are the only Northern States carried by Seymour and Blair. They were wrested from their true position by the most gigantic naturalization frauds that have disgraced the century. The interior of New York rolled up tremendous Republican majorities. The Republicans of New York city also polled an immense vote for Grant. But Tammany was determined to carry the State. The key of the Democratic canvass consisted in the accuracy of its calculations, for its unscrupulous leaders had at hand all the facilities for manufacturing a sufficient number of illegal voters to counterbalance the Republican suffrages of the country districts. In New Jersey similar agencies were freely employed, especially in her cities bordering on New York. Pennsylvania rolled up for Grant and Colfax the largest clear majority she has given in any Presidential contest since the days of General Jackson. The significance of this action is increased by the potent power of the electoral vote of this State, and by the desperate efforts made by the Democracy to secure it. The nine Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska give an aggregate majority of 285,000 for Grant, and Seymour and Blair did not receive from them a single electoral vote. These States formerly gave at many elections large Democratic majorities; but their attachment to Republicanism seems to increase with the growth of their population. After the next census they will gain an additional number of Congressmen and Senators, and their influence will become more powerful than ever. On the Pacific coast, California, Oregon, and Nevada, all claimed by the Democracy, have all voted for the Republican nominees; and the Democratic hope of gaining a foothold in the young mining States has thus been blighted. With Democracy stamped out in New England, overwhelmed in Pennsylvania, triumphant in New York and New Jersey only by the aid of transparent frauds, routed in every Western State, and defeated in the Pacific commonwealths, it stands utterly condemned everywhere except in the rebellious South. It carried the Border States of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, because, while they contain an immense number of voters who aided the Rebellion, their Secessionists were not powerful enough to secure the passage of Secession ordinances, or to place their States in such a direct and open position of antagonism to the Union as would have necessitated and justified their reconstruction on a loyal basis. Of the other Southern States the Republicans carried for Grant West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Arkansas; leaving to the Democracy, as fruits of fraud and force, Georgia and Louisiana. Even after Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia are readmitted, if fair elections are secured, the Democracy can scarcely hope to obtain half the votes polled within the limits of the exploded Southern Confederacy. In view of their signal overthrow, it is scarcely wonderful that some of their leaders seriously contemplate a formal surrender to the victorious conqueror of the Rebellion, by casting the Democratic electoral vote for Grant.

Some of the Michigan newspapers strongly urge the reëlection of Senator Chandler, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. We think Michigan can do much better. Chandler, at the best, is a demagogue, happening to be on the right side at present. But he is a man who is not qualified, either by intellect or habits, for the high position which he has now filled during a period of twelve years. In all the elements of statesmanship he is a mere pigmy by the side of his colleague, Senator Howard. Let the new Michigan Legislature look around the State before they give Chandler another six years' lease of the flesh-pots. They will have no difficulty in finding a better and more deserving man to represent their State in the National Senate.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The London *Spectator*, in commenting on Baron von Beust's recent speech before the Austrian Military Committee, quotes the *Moniteur* of Paris as saying that the establishment of the Austrian army on a peace footing of 800,000 is all quite proper, and nobody need be alarmed, "for public opinion is satisfied that no cause for war exists." In response to this peaceable assurance of the French Emperor, the *Spectator* pithily remarks that "earthquakes don't 'exist'—they happen." This includes the whole war cloud which hangs over the continent in a nutshell. With the vast armaments which are maintained by France and the other continental powers, although public opinion is satisfied—and with good reason—that there is no cause for war, all Europe is liable at any moment to be thrown into a convulsion.

CHICAGO is increasing in population with remarkable rapidity, as shown by a recent census for school purposes. On October 1st the population was 252,054, as compared with 242,383 on the 1st of April last. The following table gives the population of the city at stated intervals:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1837	4,170	1860	109,260
1840	4,479	1865	178,492
1845	12,088	1866	200,418
1850	29,963	1868	252,054
1855	80,000		

"THE most unkindest cut" that Frank Blair has received is given by a prominent English journal, which, in the course of a laborious article on the Presidential election in this country, written a few days previous to the election, refers to "Colonel" Blair in no very complimentary terms. Such is fame!

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons made a great hit at the Boston Museum last Saturday in *As You Like It*. The Boston people seemed to like it very well, and gave her many floral offerings of admiration.

—Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the late President, has arrived at Wiesbaden, where she will leave her son Thaddeus at school, proceeding afterwards to Nice and Naples.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia is becoming the most common and dangerous disease of this country. It not only so weakens all the organs of digestion as to prevent their healthy action in the digestive process, but, if not radically cured, leads to other more serious complaints. *Marshall's Elixir* removes biliousness, and so allows the stomach to digest the food without pain or unpleasant feeling after eating. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by pills, as they only temporarily relieve, leaving the stomach in a worse condition after their action than before. *Marshall's Elixir*, by gradually giving strength and removing all causes of unhealthy action in the stomach, permanently cures the most confirmed cases of this disease.

Headache sours the disposition, destroys the appetite, and, if not relieved before it becomes a habit of the system, will ultimately end in the most serious forms of nervous complaints. Headache admonishes us that a more alarming disorder is threatening the system. *Marshall's Elixir* rarely fails to relieve all forms of Headache; its curative powers are not, like most remedies, of short duration, but are permanent and lasting.

Costiveness, if neglected too long, results in inflammation of the bowels, piles, diseases of the bladder, and affects all the surrounding organs. This remedy will certainly permanently relieve all such as are so afflicted, whether their occupation is sedentary or more active. Read the following certificates:—

LOWER MERION, MONTGOMERY CO.
M. Marshall & Co.:—I cheerfully recommend your Elixir as the only Medicine that has benefited me. I have had Dyspepsia and Headache for a number of years, and by the use of your Elixir have been entirely cured of both.
MRS. MARY MCDERMOTT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1867.
Dear Sirs:—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, at times attended with severe headache, and at others my bowels were costive. I have tried many remedies with but little benefit, until persuaded by friends to try a bottle of your Elixir. I thought it relieved me a little at first, and now, after using it a few weeks, find myself entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend your Elixir to any similarly afflicted. J. P. BUTLER.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.
M. MARSHALL & CO., Proprietors.

THAT MYSTERIOUS BOX!

Mr. Secretary Stanton,
Before they had Grant on,
Received a mysterious box
'Twas said to hold money,
'Twas fastened so funny,
With rivets, with bands, and with locks.

And mighty legal scholars
Said thousands of dollars
Were held in that package so strong
So in safe apartment,
Below War Department,
They kept it for ever so long.

But early Wednesday morning
They thought, red tape scorning,
Its contents to light they'd expose:
With great expectation,
Oh! queer revelation!
Jeff. Davis' feminine clothes!

Now the ladies send petition
To hold exhibition
Of calico wrapper and all:
But the men folks are rushing
And crowding and pushing
For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff.'s cast-off feminines may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national usefulness, durability, economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
11 4 tp Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St Philada

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Have Removed from No. 16 South THIRD Street to

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At 102,
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First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roc Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

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Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

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A FRESH LOT OF

SILK PLUSHES,

JUST LANDED,

In two different widths. The colors are

BLUES,
BROWNS,
MODES,
PURPLES,
SCARLET,
WHITE, and
CHERRY.

ALSO, A FRESH LOT OF

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,

MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES.

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The colors are

Scarlet and Black,
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WILLIAM YOUNGER'S AND MCEWAN'S

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FIFTY CASKS OF THESE STRICTLY FINE ALES AND BROWN STOUT IN STORE.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3m 4p

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein."

Last evening, at the Academy of Music, Tostee, Lagriffoul, Leduc, and Duchesne, in the *roles* in which they are so familiar to Philadelphians, reopened the court of *La Grande Duchesse*, and were received with unbounded enthusiasm by a crowded house. They executed their respective parts with all the reckless energy which Offenbach demands at the hands of his true interpreters, and the audience appeared to relish the performance as heartily as they did on the evening of February 11, when the mimic court of Gerolstein was first paraded before it in this city.

Several new faces appeared in the cast last evening. Guffroy, who took the parts of "Fritz" and "Paris" last season, has returned to France, and his place is now taken by M. Decre, who gives us no occasion to regret the change. His voice may not be as full and strong as that of Guffroy, but he has stronger claims to the rank of a vocalist. If he would but curb himself a little, he would also deserve to stand before Guffroy as an actor, for he happily lacks the coarseness of his predecessor, and gave us "Fritz" without the vulgarity which was imparted to the *role* by the other. M. Daron, who made his first appearance as "Baron Grog," is decidedly the best in that *role* that we have yet seen. There is but little required of him in a vocal way, but his etiquette was superbly ridiculous. M. Benedic, who has succeeded Monier as "Nepomuc," the side-de-camp, is an utter failure, as is also M'lle Rose, who now appears as "Wanda," in place of Fleury Longchamp and Felcourt. M'lle Lambele, who has figured as "La Grand Duchesse" herselt with great credit in the Southern and Western cities, appeared only in the chorus and in the unimportan part of "Amelia," but she sang the aria "Ah Lettre Adoree" with great skill, and showed herself to be superior to Tostee as a vocalist. We are at a loss to conceive why she was not entrusted with the *role* of "Wanda." Perhaps in *La Belle Helene* she will be given a fair opportunity as "Orestes" to display her powers. *La Grande Duchesse* will be repeated this evening, and the rest of the week will be devoted to *La Belle Helene*.

The "Lancashire Lass."

The drama of the *Lancashire Lass* has now been running for over a week, both at the Chesnut and Arch Street Theatres, and as the actors have become accustomed to their parts, and all things work smoothly, a comparison of the respective merits of the two performances will not be out of place, especially as the interest in the piece appears to be undiminished. The versions of the drama, from whatever source they may have been derived, appear to be identical in every respect, except that the management of the Chesnut have added a few explanatory lines to clear up some doubtful points, and still further improvements in the same line might easily be made. Both versions are put upon the stage in tolerably good style, and in the new pieces of scenery there is not a great deal of difference. The first scene in the second act, representing "Redburn's" office, is better at the Arch, as an office is indicated, whereas at the Chesnut we have a very ornate drawing-room looking affair, that appears a little out of character for the headquarters of a poverty-stricken adventurer such as "Redburn" is described as being. The triangular arrangement of "Fanny Danville's" boudoir, in the second act, at the Arch, is novel, and a preference between it and the handsomely furnished apartment at the Chesnut is much a matter of individual taste. The pier scene, in the third act, which is one of the principal features in the piece, is rather more artistic at the Chesnut, and the management of that theatre have added to the attractions of the Australian sheep farm in the last act by introducing a live horse and a number of accessories which tend to complete the picture.

With regard to the acting, more skill is shown at the Arch in producing an effective climax at the end of each act, the management of that theatre having in that respect the advantage of a thoroughly organized company, accustomed to work together, and understanding each other's capabilities exactly. With a little care and attention considerable improvement could be effected in this particular at the Chesnut and the performance be made to pass off with more spirit. As the "Party by the Name of Johnson," Mr. Barton Hill "makes up" for the character in better style than Mr. J. B. Studley, but the utterance of the last-named gentleman is more distinct, and consequently more agreeable. Mr. Studley, too, has the vagabond, slouching gait and cunning leer which are appropriate to the part in greater perfection than Mr. Hill, and his general conception of the character is, we think, rather better, although Mr. Hill makes the scene in the second act, where "Johnson" denounces "Mr. Danville," more impressive, and in this he is aided to a great extent by the other actors, who appear upon the scene just at the right moment to produce the most thrilling effect. Miss Henrietta Irving has some personal advantages over Mrs. Drew in the part of "Ruth Kirby," but so far as the acting is concerned the representative of the character at the Chesnut is decidedly at a disadvantage. Miss Irving is graceful and natural, but Mrs. Drew acts the part not only gracefully but with a real force and emphasis that develops all its capabilities. Miss Irving, too, is attired in too handsome a style when she appears as the governess or companion of "Fanny Danville" in the second act, and her rich, lace-trimmed dress is somewhat out of character in a dependant. Mrs Drew, with better taste, assumes a plain grey silk dress in this scene. Mr. E. L Tilton, who sustains the part of "Robert Redburn" at the Chesnut, cannot be put in comparison with Mr. Everly, who gives a really artistic representation of this character at the Arch. "Redburn" is a conventional stage villain, but in the hands of an able actor an individuality can be given to the character which raises it above the conventional. Mr. Everly endeavors to portray "Redburn's" villainy in all proper intensity; but Mr. Tilton does nothing of the kind; he speaks his lines off by rote, and makes very little effort to act the character at all. In "Kate Garstone" Miss Lizzie Price has a part not altogether suited to her, and although her conception is a good one, she somewhat exaggerates those parts which would be more effective if represented with less effort. We like Signora Carfano's acting in this part rather better than Miss Price's in the first scene, but in the second scene of the first act, where "Kate" induces "Ruth" to write the letter consenting to elope with "Redburn," and in the scene in the third act, where "Kate" meets "Ned Clayton" and "Johnson" in the streets of Liverpool, and witnesses the attempted murder of the latter by "Mr. Danville," Miss Price carries off the palm. Mr. E. F. Thorne at the Chesnut represents "Ned Clayton" as a somewhat brusque, plain-spoken, and uneducated mechanic, and in this he is correct. Mr. Thorne acts this part much better than Mr. James at the Arch. We also like the "Spotty" of Mr. J. T. Ward better than Mr. Craig's personation. Mr. Ward does not attempt any comic efforts except in a perfectly legitimate way, and he gives the peculiar cockney dialect perfectly, and without any apparent effort to make it merely funny. We are glad to see that Mr. Craig has dispensed with the piggish song which he introduced when the drama was first performed. Such a piece of vulgarity should never have been permitted on the stage of any respectable theatre. Mr. Jennings at the Chesnut, and Mr. Hemple at the Arch, act the part of "Jellick" very differently, and we are somewhat at a loss which to prefer. Mr. Hemple has more unction, but he is also to a great extent conventional, and he represents the part much in the same way that he does many others. Although somewhat of a caricature, Mr. Jennings' "Jellick" is more artistic than Mr. Hemple's, although, perhaps, not quite so entertaining. Mr. Roberts at the Chesnut and Mr. Wallis at the Arch are both good in the small part of "Farmer Kirby;" but in the scene where "Ruth's" letter is read, Mr. Roberts shows a tragic power that Mr. Wallis does not equal. We are pleased to see that Miss Bessie Sudlow, who sustains the part of "Fanny Danville" at the Chesnut, no longer affects a "Grecian bend." This young lady and Mrs. Creese, at the Arch, both play the minor *role* assigned them very nicely.

Forrest as "Richelieu."

Mr. Edwin Forrest commenced an engagement of six performances at the Walnut last evening, and appeared as "Richelieu" in Bulwer's drama. Mr. Forrest's personations have been criticized so often and so closely, and the playgoing public are so entirely familiar with his merits as well as his defects, that we would be doing no service to our readers to repeat what has been said time and again; for there is little to be said on this subject that would have the charm of originality. Mr. Forrest's "Richelieu" is, perhaps except his "Lear," his finest personation, in our opinion; and while he is more subdued in his manner than he was some years ago, his acting loses nothing of the grandeur and power that have always distinguished it.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music Bateman's troupe of French artists will appear in *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* this evening.

On Wednesday evening *La Belle Helene* will be produced.

At the Chesnut *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear this evening in Knowles' tragedy of *Virginius*.

At the Arch *The Lancashire Lass* will be given this evening.

At the American M'lle Conchita Ronzanti, the tight-rope performer and danseuse, has been engaged for one week longer.

At the Theatre Comique, on Seventh street, below Arch, there will an attractive entertainment this evening.

Blind Tom will give a concert at Concert Hall this evening.

At the Germania Orchestra rehearsal on Wednesday afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, selections from Rossini's compositions will be given.

CITY ITEMS.

Mens', Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Ready-made: finest assortment in the city; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, and equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Mrs. Southworth's New Novel, "Fair Play," is in press, and will be published in a few days by T B Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a large sale, as it has been pronounced by those who have read the proof-sheets to be fully equal if not superior, to anything ever before written by this popular American authoress. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of six hundred pages, in uniform style with all her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1·75 in cloth, or $1·50 in paper cover.

Fine French Calf Boots and Gaiters.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

Charles Stokes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
And Extensive
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Continental Hotel Building.

Lace Curtains done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at Patten's No. 1408 Chesnut street

Astounding Reports.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trossean, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 Arch street.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

The New Color.
Beautiful and Serviceable.
A novelty in the material for
Gentlemen's Walking and Evening Coats,
to be found only at
Charles Stokes & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

Furs.—Removed to No. 510—510.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Squirrel, etc. of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 510 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call. Joseph Rosenbaum & Co. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays. Furs altered and repaired.

Carpets.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 37 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

Carpets made and put down. Workmen put on all carpet jobs and the work finished. No delay; no disappointment. Workmen always ready, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Good Coal, Cheap.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot. Ninth street (No. 937,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

Lace Curtains—Great Sale.—Selling off the large lot of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains; also Cornice Loops, Centre Tassels and Gimps, at prices to suit the times—truly great bargains—at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Drink the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read The Evening Telegraph, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

To the Ladies.—We call attention to the advertisement of H. Dixon, to be found in another column.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Jenwith's News Depot, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

MARRIED.

LEHMAN—GIDEON.—On the 16th instant, at Cleveland, Ohio, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Thomas Corlett, BENJAMIN B. LEHMAN, of Dayton, Ohio, to Mrs. ELIZA W. GIDEON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTGOMERY—KIDD.—November 16, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY E. KIDD, of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, NATHAN S. BROWN, son of Thomas Brown, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1634 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Vernon Cemetery.

CHAMBERLIN.—On the 16th instant, JOHN CHAMBERLIN, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of the Carpenters' Company of the City of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 420 Line street, South Camden on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, without further notice.

EPLEY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. WILHELMINA GIBSON, widow of the late Joseph Epley, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 815 Walnut street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HINKLE.—On the 15th inst., CHARLES G. HINKLE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Hancock Lodge No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Williamson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

HUNTER.—On the morning of the 16th instant, Mrs. REBECCA N. HUNTER, widow of the late Edward Hunter, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 Dean street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LATTA.—At his late residence, No. 1603 Arch street, JOHN E. LATTA, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 15th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. ROGERS, daughter of the late Tobias Riley, Esq.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, George T. Dell's, No. 1228 N. Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES OBTAIN THEIR GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Foreign Pianos sold by *Agents* are generally the cheapest that can be found in the *New York or Boston* markets, and, after all, they cost the purchaser as much as first-class *Schomacker Pianos*. The Agent has already several *communications* dated from stores where the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as *first-class for more than thirty years*, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior *Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos*, which we offer on the most *favorable* terms. Call and examine them and you will admit that we are able to produce all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same *liberal inducements*

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG CO.,
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—*Pianos to Rent.* 11 16thths tf2 s1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 3 30t

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office N. E. corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th inst of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months and ordered it paid to the stockholders, without deduction for taxes on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT, Treasurer.
11 10 tuths6t

RADICAL PEACE.—THE SECOND Anniversary of the PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY will be held at ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. and FRIDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. 11 17 2t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 2, 1868.

NOTICE—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 3000 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
City Treasurer.
11 11 7t

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

The Institution has no superior in the United States 610

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Parisian style. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 1m

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.
SOLID SILVER.
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,
ARE THE
AUTHORIZED AGENTS
IN THIS CITY FOR THE
STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE
OF [tuths]
The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

FRENCH
MANTEL CLOCKS,
NOW OPENING.
CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORHAM
SOLID SILVER,
AND
CORHAM PLATE.
A Very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.
CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
2 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
CORNELIUS & BAKER
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.
STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
11 17 tuths1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuths3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Beautiful Country Seat, containing fifty-one acres, situate on the river Delaware, below Beverly. There is a large, well-finished Mansion, Tenant House, and all necessary outbuildings; lawn stocked with evergreens. Also a great variety of Fruit. Price $18,000. R. J. DOBBINS,
11 17 tuths 3t* Ledger Building.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of the large building No. 421 WALNUT Street. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, with high ceilings, suitable for insurance, railroad, coal, or other companies Apply to B. W. ADAMS, No. 123 S. THIRD Street. 11 17 tuths6t*

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT.—Store No. 1006 Market street 22 feet front. No bonus required. Apply to JOSEPH S. SIDDALL, Conveyancer,
11 17 4t* No. 424 LIBRARY Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS,
OF
MORAL and RELIGIOUS CHARACTER, for CHILDREN AND YOUTH,
Published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.
Also for sale,
BIBLES, and
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 1122 CHESNUT St., Philada. [11 16 tf

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Fan's and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders; Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, Leather Bags, Pocket books, Portfolios, Card and Cigar Cases, Tablets, Paper-cutters Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery.
SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND.
with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
11 14 stuth3t Between Market and Chesnut.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 709 N NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 3rd 3p

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.
P. A. HARDING & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
Anxious to close out their Stock preparatory to moving into their
NEW STORE, No. 806 ARCH STREET,
OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS
A Large Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices, and as extra inducement, they agree to give a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods purchased at THEIR CORNER STORE. Call and improve the opportunity. 11 16 6t

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
7000 YARDS
OF
Superb Changeable Silks,
At $1·50 and $1·90 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day,
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS.
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1848.)

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market,
have marked down the prices of many of their Dress Goods, and are selling their entire stock at the very lowest point of the market.
Wool Poplins, good value, 62c up.
Heavy Ribbed Poplins, $1·25 up.
French silk and Wool Poplins.
Striped Poplins, very desirable.
Rich Plaid Poplins for Misses' Wear.
Cheap Dress Stuffs, 25 to 37 cents.
Heavy Poplin fabrics, 37 to 75 cents.
French Merinoes, 75c. to $1·25, reduced from $1 and $1·75.
We are determined to close out our Merino stock, and offer inducements to buyers.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS
and fine Black French Cloths and Doeskins, from Besnard & Hutton's last auction sale at prices in currency about what they cost to land in gold. Just opened 29 pieces choice and extra fine Black and Colored Velours, and Black real Astrachans and Astrachan Plushes. Also
Black Moscows,
Black Chinchillas,
Black Velours,
Black Castors,
Black Astrachans,
Black Doeskins,
Black Silk Velvets,
Black Velveteens,
White Cloakings,
Fancy Cloakings.
COOPER & CONARD,
9 26 tuthsmrp *Ninth and Market.*

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN PRICES!
GOODS AS LOW AS THEY WERE IN 1862.
Will open this morning, direct from New York, the cheapest stock of Linen and House-furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the city.
500 dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1·20 per dozen, warranted the cheapest Napkins in the country.
1¼ yards wide heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask, $1·06.
1¼ yards wide heavy Pillow Case Linen, 50c.
Blue Bordered Damask Towels, 1½ yard long, $6·50 per dozen.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, and 45c.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade, from 12½ to 50c.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $4·00.
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long $4·50.
Best $5 All-wool Blankets in the city.
COTTON AND WOOLLEN HOSIERY.
Just arrived, per steamer Cuba, 1 case Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c. (Silk Embroidered.)
Gents' heavy All-wool Shirts, $1 25.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' extra heavy Merino Vests $1·00.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c.
Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1·25.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, very heavy, 45c.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, best imported 37½c.
11 14 stn2t JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH St., above Spruce.

CLOAKING VELVETS.
HAMRICK & COLE.
CLOAKING VELVETS
CLOAKING VELVETS!
CLOAKING VELVETS!
The Largest Assortment in Philadelphia.
WE OFFER SEVENTEEN QUALITIES
REAL LYONS VELVETS,
Ranging from $10·50 upwards for PURE SILK GOODS.
Sole importers in America of C. Ponson's
GOLDEN-EDGE VELVETS.
Very Rich Solid Colored Silks,
REDUCED FROM $3·50 TO $2·75.
ELEGANT SATINS FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
11 14 stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25tf

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN LEHIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"The Atlantic."

Mr. Swinburne's poem of nineteen eight-line stanzas, entitled "A Watch in the Night," in the December number of the *Atlantic*, has some vigorous verses, but it will not, as a whole, do much towards advancing his reputation. More pleasing, in every way, are these three autumnal sonnets by Oliver Wendell Holmes:—

I.

Can this be sadness? this forebode decay?
Are these the vestments of funereal woe?
Sure, hues that pale like these the dawning's glow
The rather deck some dryad's festal day!
Hail, radiant hour! thrice welcome, gladsome ray,
That, kindling through these boughs, with golden flow,
Streams joy and summer to the shades below!
And thou, brown-dappled Oak, and Maple gay,
In rippling waves of many-tinted flame,
Lithe Birch gold-hued, thin Ash, whose dyes might shame
The trodden vintage reeking on the lees,
And ivied Beech with sanguine cinctures fair—
As in the long days past, fraternal trees,
With you, whate'er your gladness, let me share!

II.

O'er banks of mossy mould how lightly strewn
All the wan summer lies! The heedless treal
Awakes no sound; and, had not pale leaves fled,
As soft it came, the low wind were not known.
How strange the sharp and long-drawn shadows thrown
From lank and shrivelled branches overhead,
While from their withered glories, spoiler-shed,
The earthly autumn-scents are faintly blown!
Ah! reft and ravaged bowers, the garish day
Flaunts through the hidings of your dewy glooms!
And thou, in leafy twilights wont to be,
Shy maid, sweet-thoughted Sadness, come away,
And here beneath this Hemlock's drooping plumes
With pensive retrospection muse with me.

III.

Why holds o'er all my heart this dreamy hour
A sway that spring or summer never knew?
Why seems this ragged gentian, wanly blue,
Of all the circling year the fairest flower?
Whence has each wandering leaf this mystic power
That all my secret being trembles through—
Or sounds the blackoird's note more human-true
Than all the songs of June from greenwood bower?
Deep meanings haunt the groves and sunny glades,
Strange dearness broods along the hazy slopes,
A vague but tender awe my breast pervades,
That hints of shadowy doubt, yet is not fear;
While musing quiet stirs with drowsy hopes,
And Nature's loving heart seems doubly near.

From John Neal's anecdotal article entitled "Our Painters," we take the following sketch of Jarvis the painter:—

"Beyond all question, Jarvis was the best portrait-painter of his day, within a limited sphere—that of character when there was in it anything of the humorist. Being himself a humorist in the broadest and richest sense of the word, all his men were so distinctly individualized, and, as it were, branded, that there was no mistaking them. I never saw any of his women, but have an idea from what I knew of the man and saw in his pictures, that they were too manly by half, and would not have been much distressed if they had been set off with a riding whip and spurs.

"In stature he was about five feet seven, with large features, a dark, turbid complexion, a full chest, and a prodigious head, according to my present recollection, and when I knew him he was not far from forty-five years old. He was a man of imperturbable gravity on common occasions, and the best story-teller that ever lived. To him Charles Matthews was indebted for 'Uncle Ben,' and 'that 'ere trifle,' and for many touches and intonations full of grotesque humor and astonishing truthfulness. Well do I remember an evening he passed with our Delphian Club, when he told us about the Kilkenny cats, and their fighting until there was nothing left but the tips of their tails—a story older than Joe Miller, and one we had all been familiar with from our earliest boyhood. And yet, with his embellishments, and the running accompaniment of growling and sputtering and flashing, he threw us all, even the gravest of our number, Mr. Pierpont and Paul Allen and myself, into convulsions, though some had heard him tell the story before, and William Gwynn and General Winder more than once; I drove Breckinridge, author of 'Views in Louisiana,' and a History of the War, from one side of a large open fireplace to the other, with my manifestations of ungovernable delight, and that, too, without being aware of the fact—until he was fairly *cornered*, and could not move his chair another inch—that I had been pounding him black and blue. Some of the club actually shouted until they lost their breath, and tears stood in their eyes. And yet the stories Jarvis told were nothing of themselves, not even new in most cases, and seldom of greater length than five minutes.

"One day, when he was painting Archbishop Carrol, that amiable and excellent man, who had long intended to have a little serious talk with Jarvis, if he could get a chance, began a long way off with a word or two which set the free-thinker, or atheist, on his guard. 'Shut your mouth, sir,' said Jarvis, leaving the forehead, upon which he was at work, and coming down to the lower part of the face. After a few minutes, the good prelate made another attempt, but with no better success. 'Keep your mouth shut, if you please,' said Jarvis, without looking up. And there the matter ended, and the simple-hearted churchman went away without a suspicion of the trick, as he himself acknowledged, when speaking of the painter and of his uncouth manners and strange eccentricities."

This anecdote, by the way, is usually told of Charles Loring Elliott and the late Bishop Hopkins.

The author of "Co-operative Housekeeping" gives a solution of the social problems which she has proposed. From this article we extract the following remarks about cookery:—

"Regarding cookery, I believe that, like dress, it will never be what it can and ought to become, until women of social and intellectual culture make it the business of their lives, and, with thoughts unfettered by other household cares, devote themselves, like lesser providences, to its benign necromancy. Being one of the great original functions of woman, like clothes-making and infant-rearing, there is no doubt that she has a special gift or instinct for it; while the superior keenness of her senses and fastidiousness of her taste must fit her peculiarly for all its finer and more complicated triumphs. All the Paris letters lately have mentioned Sophie, cook of the late Dr. Veron of Paris—only a woman, and probably an uneducated woman at that. Nevertheless, she is said to be 'the most consummate culinary artist of the day; looking down with unspeakable contempt on Baron Brisse, and even on Rossini and Alexandre Dumas. Ministers, bankers, artists, men of letters, paid obsequious court to this divinity of the kitchen, who ruled despotically over her master's household and dining-room, and who had it made a law that no more than fourteen guests should ever sit together at the doctor's table.' If such is her success, what an artist was lost to the world in the New England housekeeper I attempted to describe! Delicate to etherealness, accurate to mathematical severity, she might have wrought marvels indeed, had she been initiated into the mysteries of the modern cuisine. Therefore, above all things, let the co-operative housekeepers appoint one of their number, at a liberal salary, to the office of cook-in-chief. If possible, let them afford her every advantage of gastronomical education, such as go through the great French *chefs*, who learn sauces from one master, *entrées* from another, confections from a third, and so on. If the co-operative kitchen should ever become universal, we shall probably see American ladies by dozens going out to Paris to study under just such artists as the great Sophie abovementioned, and then returning home to benefit the whole country with their accomplishments. It is a well-known fact that no nation in the world has such a variety and abundance of the best food that Nature gives as we ourselves. She teems with such bounty to her adopted children that it has often seemed to be a misnomer to call our country 'Fatherland'—*Mother*-land she is for the whole earth, with her broad lap of plenty sloping from the Rocky Mountains down to the very Atlantic shore, as if inviting the hungry nations to come over to it and be fed. What feasts fit for the immortals might grace every table, if we only know to turn our treasures to the best advantage; and to think that millions of us live on salt pork, sour or saleratus bread, and horrible heavy pies!"

Mr. Edward Everett Hale, in "The First and the Last," gives a graphic account of the horrors of the slave trade, and how it was put an end to by the execution of Gordon as a pirate, under Mr. Lincoln's administration. Speaking of the innumerable victims of the infamous traffic, Mr. Hale says:—

"I dare not try to count the numbers. Nobody dares. Nor would it make any difference if I did. Beyond a very narrow range, dear reader, numbers do not affect your sensibilities nor any man's. I tell you that one hundred thousand people were killed in the earthquake in Peru, and you are sorry; if I tell you that ten thousand people were killed, and I can give you some little account how one of them suffered, you are much more sorry; if I tell you one hundred were killed, and that I saw them killed and heard their cries as they died, and have here the orphan of one, whom I brought home with me, you begin for the first time to feel that it was indeed a terror of terrors; and if there were only five killed, if those five were your own Dick and Fanny and Frank, and the rest, why there is a sorrow that you will carry with you to your grave. So I will not pursecute you with the numbers. There were three hundred years of it; the first three ships that sailed carried, as we saw, three hundred slaves; and the last that sailed carried one hundred and fifty-two, of whom one hundred and forty-nine lived to reach Cuba and to be set free. Many and many a ship, in the three hundred years between, was loaded with a thousand and more of the poor wretches. Buxton's estimate in 1830 was that the Christian slave-trade—*Christian*, good God!—that the Christian slave-trade then carried one hundred and fifty thousand slaves across every year, or started with them; that the Mohometan slave-trade of Eastern Africa took fifty thousand more. This was long after the trade had been pronounced piracy by all the commercial nations, and even after England and America had vessels on the African coast to arrest it. What it had been before no statistics pretend to tell. In 1753 the new town of Liverpool employed one hundred and one vessels in the trade. Those vessels that year took 30,000 slaves to the British colonies; and the estimate of that year was that London, Bristol, and Liverpool took 100,000. The estimate on this side was the same—that the American colonies of England received one hundred thousand slaves in a year. Besides these, there were the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese American colonies to be supplied. Bonezet's computation is, that thirty per cent. of all these died on the passage or in acclimation. Then the cruelties of the system of slavery, and the opening up of new lands, kept up a steady demand for them, so that I do not see that we can escape the inference that for much of the last century the number of negroes annually brought across by the African slave-trade was as great as is now the number of emigrants from Europe to North America, namely, between three hundred and four hundred thousand every year. In the preceding century the English alone carried from Africa to America three hundred thousand slaves; and the Spanish and Portuguese trade must have been very much larger."

Miss Jane G. Austin has a clever story entitled "Caleb's Lark," and a fourth instalment of "The Face in the Glass" is given. "A Day at a Consulate," describing the way things are managed at the American Consul's office at one of the principal Italian ports, is amusing as well as instructive. "A Gothic Capital," by Theodore Bacon, is a description of Ravenna. "Our Paris Letter" is an amusing little story, and the magazine winds up, as usual, with some appreciative reviews and literary notices.

"Our Young Folks."

The December number of this popular juvenile magazine has something of a holiday character, reminding us that Christmas is near at hand. "Odd and Even," by Mary N. Prescott, illustrated by W. L. Champney and Sol Eytinge, Jr., heads the list of contents, and is followed by "Cocie Coo," by Exie, illustrated by Eytinge; "The Picture Story," by William Winter, a graceful little poem, which Mr. W. J. Hennessy has illustrated with a full-page drawing, which is good, but not in his best style. The second number of "When I was a Little Girl," by the author of "Leslie Goldthwaite," has an illustration by George G. White. Peter Ley contributes a poem entitled "The Children of The Year." The author of "The Seven Little Sisters" writes about "What the Frost did to Nannie's Run," and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford describes "Puss" in some amusing stanzas. "Running Away," by the author of "John Halifax," is illustrated by W. L. Shephard, and Mr. Hennessy illustrates J. N. A. Borie's story of "A Boy King's Christmas." "A few pictures" are borrowed from Messrs. Fields & Osgood's Christmas books for the benefit of the young folks, and a piece of music entitled "Rondo Mignon," by Frederic Baumfelder, with a head piece designed by George G. White, the charades and puzzles for the young folks to exercise their ingenuity "Round the Evening Lamp," and "Our Letter Box" conclude an unusually attractive number, which is as full of pictures as a Christmas pudding is of plums.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INS CO. PHILADELPHIA November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums Received from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

Premiums Marked Off as Earned from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc	107,408 82
	$1,002,422 31

Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	74 485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	23,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s.	$208,500 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3 500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par Value. Cost	$1,130,325 25
		$1,093 601 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $5156. Estimated Value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank $116,159 18	
	Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,572 83
		$1,647,367 09

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip no presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer Mcilvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

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ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $83,693 23	INCOME FOR 1 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

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FALL, 1868.

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Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1868

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods, ten cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered wharf. All goods forwarded by New York agents free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QU
TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail St
are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Novemb
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tu
at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL ST
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Curre
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE
to London	105	to London
to Paris	110	to Paris

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HA

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Curre
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool
Halifax	30	Halifax
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, men, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULL, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO A
andria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at 4 P. M. from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CA
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave Dock street, from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Richmond Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this line commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and West Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat DELAWARE leaves ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, and Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bevelly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton
Saturday, Nov. 14	10 A.M	Saturday, Nov. 14, 2
Monday, "	16, 12 M.	Monday, " 16, 4
Tuesday, "	17, 4 P.M	Tuesday, " 17, 5
Wed'day, "	18, 1½ P.M	Wed'day, " 18, don't
Thursday, "	19 2½ P.M	Thursday, " 19, 7
Friday, "	20, 3 P.M.	Friday, " 20, 7½

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving Arch Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND BACK.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6 30 A. M.
Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 1

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WOOD, CAPTAIN LEWIS, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 10 o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch Swift-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 16th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.
WILLIS P. HAZARD
invites the attention of booklovers to his very extensive collection of
CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS,
embracing all classes of
Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works, History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works. Early Printed Books, etc.
Priced Catalogues grat's on application.
Entire Libraries purchased for cash.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 709 CHESNUT Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 198 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 109 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 1328 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 1303 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 tf

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OUR AMERICAN GIRLS.

As Seen Through Scotch Eyes—Paleness, Pie, and Metaphysics Among the Girls in the Connecticut Valley.

From the Daniel Macrae's Notes on America.

The paleness in the American girls, through often beautiful, is too universal; an eye from the old country begins to long for a rosy cheek. Lowell said that color was a thing of climate, and that I should find plenty of rosy cheeks among the mountains of Maine, where there is more moisture in the air. It may be so; I never got to her Maine mountains to see. But as far as my observation went, I never saw any either on mountain or valley in any part of New England. My private impression is, making all allowance for the influence of dry air, that the peculiar paleness of the New England girls connects itself with too much metaphysics, hot bread, and pie.

I have strong convictions on this subject of pie. Not to speak of mere paleness, I don't see how the Americans can reconcile it with their notions of what is due to the laws of Nature, to live to the age they do, considering the amount of pie they eat, and the rapidity with which they eat it. I don't remember that I ever sat down to a dinner in America, even in a poor man's house, without finding pie of some kind—often of several kinds—on the table, and without finding that everybody partook of it, down to the microscopic lady or gentleman whom we should call the baby. Pie is indispensable. Take anything away, but leave pie. Americans can stand the prohibition of all intoxicating drinks, but attempt to prohibit pie and you would plunge America into revolution in a day.

Then metaphysics! In one family, which I visited in the Connecticut Valley, two of the girls were deep in the study of algebra and metaphysics, as a voluntary exercise, and shut themselves up for three hours a day with Colenso, and Sir William Hamilton, and Kant. This was, perhaps, exceptional, but the New England brain is very busy. It develops very soon and very fast, and begins at an exceedingly early age to exercise itself with the abstruser studies. Parents and teachers often told me that their difficulty with the girls especially was not to get them urged on, but to get them held back. In one young ladies' seminary which I visited they were held back with the following light studies, in addition to all the ordinary branches:—Virgil and Horace, Latin prose composition, anatomy and hygiene, moral philosophy, mental philosophy, and quadratic equations. To this add pie and hot bread, and what could you expect but paleness, even among the mountains of Maine?

Paleness and pie notwithstanding, the American girls are very delightful. And in one point they fairly surpass the majority of English girls—they are all educated and well informed. It is a painful, but, I fear, a too incontrovertible fact, that most of the girls on this side are very ignorant on general subjects. I don't blame them; I blame the system of education. Some girls are fascinating, whether they are educated or not; but to be left alone, as one sometimes is, with a girl who knows nothing, in a room with no piano, is exceedingly embarrassing—after the weather has been exhausted. There is never the same difficulty with American girls. The admirable educational system of New England, covering the whole area of society, has given them education, whether they be poor or rich, has furnished them with a great deal of general information, and has quickened their desire for more.

An American girl will talk with you about anything, and feel (or what has the same effect, seem to feel) interest in it. Their tendency is, perhaps, to talk too much and to talk beyond their knowledge. With the cleverer (or as they would say themselves, the "smarter") of them, it seemed to me sometimes to make no perceptible difference whether they knew anything of the subject they talked about or not. Mentioning this feature of American character to a Boston gentleman, he said;—"It is true, I was struck in England with the silence of the people when they had nothing to say. One time, travelling in the same carriage with a nobleman, I asked him his opinion of the ballot. He replied, 'I have not considered that subject yet.' You might travel all over America," said my friend, "and never hear a man say that." But the American girls generally know a little of everything, and their general intelligence and vivacity make them very delightful companions.

I had an idea before going out that the New England ladies spent time over intellectual pursuits to the neglect of household duties. I did not find it so. Comparing class with class, they are quite as good housekeepers as I have seen anywhere. They had need be, for service at present is in a very wretched condition in America; so much so that middle class families in the country often dispense with servants altogether. The young ladies can make beds as well as demonstrate propositions, and their mental philosophy, whatever it amounts to, never interferes with the perfection of the pies. Samuel Johnson used to say that a man would rather that his wife should be able to cook a good dinner than read Greek. But he does not seem to have anticipated a time when a woman could learn to do both.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—The London *Spectator* thus comments on the death of the Duchess of Sutherland:—"The death of the Duchess of Sutherland is a social event too important to be passed without notice. This lady, besides her high character and great influence in private, was once the most powerful and respected of courtiers, acted through her long career as a consistent Whig, and was in her latter years the centre of a group of nobles quite unrivalled in social power. Herself a Howard and a Cavendish, she was the wife of a Duke, the greatest landowner in Scotland; her son owns Sutherlandshire, and her daughter-in-law the best part of Cromarty; one daughter married the Duke of Argyle, another the future Duke of Leinster, and a third the future Marquis of Westminster, while a granddaughter will be Duchess of Northumberland. In a few years this single clan may possess five dukedoms, and an earldom, and a rent-roll of a million and a half a year. Her Grace did one great act with her social influence. She got half the great ladies in England to sign an address to their sisters in America on behalf of the slave. The Carlton laughed, but emancipation ceased to be vulgar in women's eyes."

—In a brief note addressed to the President of the Royal Society, Professor Nordenskiold, writing from Kobbe Bay, September 16, communicates a few particulars of the Swedish Arctic Expedition. The highest latitude to which the party were able to navigate their steamer was 81 deg. 9 min., where ice stopped them. This was the end of August; but a week later the sea was clear, and from one of the highest peaks of Parry Island "traces only of ice further northward" could be seen. The exploring steamer, after taking in the coal sent out for her use to Kobbe Bay, made again for the north, whether to pass a winter in the ice or not is at present uncertain. Meanwhile, the coal-ship returns to Sweden, bringing five of the exploring party, "with the rich geological, zoological, and botanical collections" made during the first part of the voyage. It is probable, therefore, that in a few weeks we shall get full particulars of all that our enterprising rivals have discovered and acquired since they crossed the Arctic Circle in July last.

—The most famous of the "Saracen's Heads," which was once a common sign in London, has now disappeared. The old house and yard on Snow Hill, which Tarleton and Stowe have alike noted, can no longer be even traced. The other famous house, in Friday street (Sir Christopher Wren's), was taken down in 1844. Many of us may remember the grim twin heads at the gate, the huge head at the bottom of the yard, and the small likeness of the terrible Saracen that was emblazoned on all the stage-coaches that took their departure from or "put up" at this inn. In what year the Saracen first glared over Snow Hill is not known. Some say he was first set up in the city out of compliment to Thomas à Beckett's maternal grandfather, who was popularly said to have been a Saracen. Others take the sign as being in memory of the crusades. Of its antiquity there is no doubt. At the Chelmsford Assizes, nearly forty years ago, the Lord Chief Baron found, by an ancient deed, that the "Black Boy" there had been the *Black Boy* ever since the reign of Edward the Second. In London, the ancient inns are nearly all gone. The year after the Saracen's Head in Friday street was demolished, the renowned Swan with Two Necks disappeared, and Lad Lane with it. It was in the yard of this inn that Sydney Morgan, on first reaching London, sat down on her little trunk, bewildered as to what she was to do next, and fell last asleep in the midst of her disturbed thinking.

—In a recent number of *Once a Week* is an account of a talking canary bird at Berlin, which articulates "Wo bist du, mein liebes Maetzekin?" This phenomenon, it is stated, has raised a "perfect storm of excitement" at the Ornithological Society of Berlin. A correspondent, who is well known to us, writes that he is rather astonished at a talking canary bird being such a wonder, but that perhaps he is biassed by old knowledge. "Fifty years ago," he continues, "a sister of mine became possessed of a very young canary. She used to amuse herself by repeating to the bird the words 'Sweet, pretty, pretty, pretty, sweet!' One day, quite suddenly—the same thing is said of the Berlin bird—the canary bird burst out with 'Tweet, wichy, wichy, wichy, weet.' From that day he gradually lost his old song, and at last gave nothing but the above words to the day of his death, which was years after his change of note." There are scattered stories which seem to indicate that many, perhaps most, birds have some power of acquiring articulation.

—Sensations are not monopolized by playgoers and novel-readers, for metallurgists have recently been favored with one, perhaps the most exciting since Bessemer made known his method of producing steel. That method could be applied only to iron of the first quality, and the common "pig" made in East Yorkshire (Cleveland) and in Northamptonshire, with its many impurities, was quite unfit for what our French neighbors call *aciération*. But Mr. Heaton, an iron-manufacturer in the Erewash Valley, takes the common "pig," melts it, pours it upon a bed of nitre at the bottom of a cupola, leaves it there for a few minutes, then, opening the cupola, finds the whole mass, from twelve hundredweight to a ton, converted into steel. This steel is itself useful for many purposes, and, by rolling, hammering, and other manipulations and processes, can be improved into other kinds of steel as may be desired. Here we have another illustration of the truth that the greatest discoveries are oftimes the simplest.

—One of the most remarkable relics of Jacobian London is in course of being swept away. This is the chapel in Duke street, Westminster, a quaint part of the large mansion which was built on that side of the Park for Judge Jeffreys. This chapel was originally the great hall of the house to which it is attached: here the Judge often transacted business when out of term. James the Second, by way of showing, as it seems, his affection for Lord Jeffreys, permitted him to build a flight of steps leading to the lower level of the Park. Part of this house, near Storey's Gate, was formerly the Admiralty office. The hall was adapted as a chapel, with daily service, exactly a hundred years ago, with Dr. Pettingale, the antiquary, as incumbent. Prior lived in the house facing King street, in Duke street; in the same street lived Stillingfleet, Hutton the Archbishop, and Arnold the composer.

—Concerning the succession to the vacant See of Canterbury, the *Spectator* says:—"With regard to the future Archbishop, there has been already much hasty speculation, to which we do not desire to add more than the general considerations laid down elsewhere. But we must say that we believe the Church would be injured by the translation of either the present Archbishop of York or the present Bishop of Oxford to the vacant See. The former is an able man and a shrewd ecclesiastical lawyer; but he would make a Primate of the type that statesmen too much love—the type which more than dilutes the Church with the world. The latter would do even worse, make it an ecclesiastical intriguer's weapon. The translation of the Archbishop of Dublin would be, we fear, too much of a mere continuation of both the errors and graces of the late Primate's reign."

—A new invention—by M. Delaunier, of Paris—for destroying fire-damp in mines has been lately laid before the Academy of Sciences. It consists of a copper conductor, broken at intervals, but joined by very fine gold wire soldered to the copper; the gold wire being surrounded by flowers of sulphur, which ignite easily. By passing strong currents of electricity through the copper wire, the gold wire becomes red hot, and thus ignites the sulphur, which burns any noxious gases which may be present. It will, of course, be understood that the electric current is made to pass through the apparatus before the descent of the miners into the mine. The Academy of Seiences have, it is stated, reported very favorably on M. Delaunier's invention.

—The illustration, given by a logician, of the right use of words the meaning of which has changed with time, revives the old question of how a popular proverb grows out of a perverted text. The true reading of the famous couplet in "Hudibras" is:—

"He who *complies* against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

But this is not the form in which people use it as an illustration. It is likely enough that the saying is older than Butler, who is known to have incorporated hundreds of old saws in his burlesque. In Butler's lines there is no seeming contradiction; and in the popular form of the saying there is only an apparent contradiction.

—According to a recent official return, cretinism is by no means on the decline in Switzerland. The cases of this sad and mysterious disease at the beginning of this year, among a population of 2,032,119 in the nineteen cantons of Switzerland, amounted to 3431, and it further appears that there were at the same period 6258 cases of insanity; thus showing that there is one mentally diseased person to every 202 inhabitants in that country.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE *MIDDLE* ROUTE—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, the Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Roper, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A.M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Hazleton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Barsaville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:25 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Ablington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 6:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:08 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth street Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4 30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 1 A. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 11 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line; Fare $3 25.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Scherck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercantinville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
commencing SUNDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 9:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.
The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:20 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and South west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
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FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.
[7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points to Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:10 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:35, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:20 A. M., 9:05 P. M. passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:00 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 9:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:10 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Widow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 6½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 7 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 3 50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7 15 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8 15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 5 00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.
For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.
For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.
Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, BRONZE GOODS AND FIGURES, TABLE CUTLERY, WITH PEARL AND IVORY HANDLES, SWISS CARVED WOOD-WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, JAPANNED TEA TRAYS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., we will sell an entire new importation of elegant goods, comprising, viz:—Richly chased silver plated tea services of the newest designs, with urns and kettles to match; epergnes, meat dishes, soup and oyster tureens, breakfast and dinner castors, butter dishes, cake baskets, nickel silver waiters and trays, from 10 to 26 inches; liquor and pickle stands, fruit stands, entree dishes, silver plated dinner and dessert knives, with pearl and ivory handles, in morocco cases; fish carvers, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.—Ivory balance handle table cutlery, meat and game carvers, silver plated table, dessert and tea spoons, of elegant patterns, etc.

ELEGANT BRONZE GOODS—Consisting of mantel clocks, bronze figures of various sizes, groups, vases, busts, horses, etc.

SWISS CARVED WARE—Elegant medallions, richly carved, with game, fruit, and flowers; flower stands, book-racks, jewel cases, carved groups, work-boxes, etc.

SCOTCH WARE.—Also, an invoice of Scotch Fancy Wood Ware, viz.:—Vases, thermometers, watch stands, puff boxes, card boxes, cigar cases, etc.

The goods are now open for examination. [11 16 3t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 14, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Ag

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1868.

The details of the

FULTON FERRY COLLISION

are by this time known, by telegraph, to most of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. It is one of those forms of death which are possible every day, yet which ferry crossers might go for a lifetime without encountering. The public are to blame for it as much as the men at the wheels—the respective *Ixions* of the boats. The primary cause of all the trouble, however, is laid upon the Union Ferry Company, which has a controlling interest in the East River Bridge stock, and is assiduous in endeavoring to prevent its erection.

The Coroner's inquest is busy over the victims and investigation, and it is to be hoped that its usual failing of stupidity will not lean to virtue's side of general acquittal.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS

are being investigated by a set of jurymen that might have been chosen by the familiar spirit of old Tammany.

The selections insinuate that that familiar spirit is not only willing that the ballot-box should be dragged in the mire, but also that justice should fold her hands and smile greasily over the desecration.

The jury, in fact, is packed with Tammany contractors and politicians, and one of them is a candidate for the seat Hoffman is to make vacant.

The streets and steamboats of New York and its vicinity are gradually to be deprived of one of their most romantic associations. This romanticism is the

ITALIAN "ORGAN-GRINDISTS,"

who are met with in every other block, and make the ferry trip melodious with harp-adaptations of "Captain Jinks."

"Organ-grindists" is the generic term, though few of them grind organs. Their musical capabilities are mainly confined to the harp and violin.

One or two of them have really fine voices, lacking culture of course; and during the fine summer and autumn nights crowds surrounded them at the doors of beer-saloons, and rewarded their chaunts with libations of pence.

The boy, in spite of Mrs. Partington, is father to the man: let us believe that the despised Italian organ-grindist is the germ of future Brignolis and Amodios.

However, it is a fact that a bill, prohibiting the exportation of boys for singing and organ-grinding purposes, is soon to be passed in the Italian Parliament.

Then will this feature of the New York streets and steamboats finally disappear. "Farewell! sweet child, farewell."

One last word on this subject:—

The other evening Ole Bull was crossing the Fulton ferry, to give a concert in Brooklyn. Only a few people were on the boat at the time, and the Italian boy's industrious violin was little listened to and ill rewarded.

The venerable stranger took the instrument from the hands of the wandering youth, and improvised a surprising fantasia on a popular negro melody, the burden of which is that the singer is "just as happy as a big sunflower," sunflowers possessing a capacity for enjoyment unequalled by any other phase of vegetable creation.

Then he sent the rejoicing son and brother round, and the rejoicing gathered ten-cent postage currency innumerable, and turned to thank his benefactor (in choice Italian), but he had fled!

I tell the tale as the ferry-boat reporter told it to me. *Do* I believe it? No; but then it is a very pretty story; and Ole Bull would have done so had been there and felt like it, and was in the habit of improvising fantasias on negro melodies, and was acquainted with the means of escaping from a ferry-boat in the middle of the river.

BEGGARS

increase and multiply by more swiftly acting laws than those which regulate the ordinary means of propagation.

It is easier to keep the wolf from the door than them.

The only way for the charitable to get rid of them is to turn his eyes to the study of the beautiful, and to shut his pocket from a sense of what the interests of art require from him.

MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,

worse known as Mrs. Harriet P. Ward, celebrated last Sabbath by appearing before the Jefferson Police Court, at the instance of Deputy Marshal Abner B. Newcomb, to answer the charge of having stolen $500 from that official.

Mrs. Ward said that if there was anything she was sorry for she was glad of it, and willing to be forgiven. So Abner relented, and the Lady of Lyons departed in peace.

THE BOWERY GRANT CLUB

has been dining and wining over General Grant, and the Bowery Seymour Club has been dining and whining over another individual.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

has been preaching an "all-fired" sermon about the "whisky ring" in New York.

He says that New York and Brooklyn are little better than Sodom and Gomorrah, though I scarcely think he believes we are nearing destruction for our sins, as those two unnaturally voluptuous cities did.

At the conclusion he prayed that judges and all other "frauds" might be made away with in a snap-short of time.

THE COMING PRESIDENT

has been doing West Point and is now reposing in the bosom of one of the principal hotels.

A telegraphic despatch says he wore lavender colored kids whilst doing the hand shaking at West Point and on his journey hither. That may be so, but the gloves were black when he got through.

MAX MARETZEK

having loosed himself from Miss Kellogg for the time being, has taken up the forsaken La Grange, and is prepared to weave together for four nights and one matinee the complex elements of German and Italian opera.

As I passed the stage doors of the Academy as early as half-past seven yesterday morning, the porters were hauling in the chorus singers' trunks, and it made me miserable (for two seconds) to think of the shifting fortunes of operatic managers and the mutability of operatic events.

Last night Agatha States, Madame Cellini, Brignoli, Orlandini, and Barili appeared in *Il Trovatore*. This evening *Fidelio* is to be presented in German—Cellini, Rotter, Habelmann, Reichardt, Formes, and Hermanns. On Wednesday night La Grange will appear in the Italian *Robert le Diab'e*, and on Friday night in the German *Freyschutz*.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS

is to be the leading lady of Booth's new theatre, which is to open on Christmas Eve.

ALI BABA.

A CANARD.

A Current Falsehood Corrected.

In reference to the false reports concerning Dr. H. T. Helmbold, the well-known druggist and chemist, of New York city, we copy with pleasure the following denial from the N. Y. *Evening Telegram*:—

"Some of the papers recently gave currency to a report that Dr. Helmbold, the famous druggist of this city, had been attacked by a sudden illness which had affected his brain and incapacitated him from business pursuits. This rumor, we are glad to say, had not the slightest foundation in fact. Dr. Helmbold has recently been engaged in renovating, we may almost say in rebuilding, his handsome store in the Metropolitan Hotel building, and with his customary energy and enterprise has been devoting nearly his entire time in superintending the splendid improvement. The active interest he took in the recent campaign compelled him also to receive a large number of visiters in his leisure hours, which were few, and to attend many important political consultations. The reaction after his laborious duties were brought to a close, and the excitement consequent upon the handsome reception given by the Doctor on the opening of his new establishment, prostrated him for a while, but he speedily recovered, and is now quite well and engaged as usual in his business. Dr. Helmbold is a man of immense business capacity, strong mind and active habits, and it would not be an easy matter to shake either his constitution or his brain. He has carried on for years one of the most extensive trades in the metropolis in a manner unexcelled as a business man of capacity and enterprise, and has built up a princely fortune in a comparatively brief space of time. He has done this not by parsimony, but by a liberal and shrewd use of the means at his command. His career is a pattern for young business men to follow, and we wish every merchant in the city was just about as crazy as Dr. Helmbold."

—The New York *Democrat* contains the following version of the affair:—

"There must have been near twenty thousand people in and out of Dr. H. T. Helmbold's great drug palace in the Metropolitan Hotel building on Wednesday evening. The reception, which lasted until too late an hour for us to be able to do it justice in our issue of yesterday, was a reception of the public without distinction of persons, thoroughly democratic in spirit and in the manner of its arrangement, and a more generally festive time has rarely been experienced. The Doctor relied on the resources of the Messrs. Lelands' famous house for the materials of his entertainment, and the accomplished cooks and caterers of that establishment provided an inexhaustible supply of lobster and chicken salads, sandwiches, tongues, hams, and such other comestibles as go to make up what is known as a collation. Moreover, for those who were convivially inclined, there was no lack of sparkling vintage and exhilarating distillations. The throng came and went from 8 o'clock till nearly midnight, and, considering the miscellaneous elements of its composition, was marvellously well conducted. A strong contingent of the Fourteenth precinct police, under Captain Garland, attended, but their services were only required to occasionally organize the stream of ingress and egress, and subdue the demonstrations of a few rather too juvenile members of the company. The details of the reception were superintended by Dr. Helmbold in person, assisted by an efficient force of courteous and gentlemanlike assistants, many of whom rivalled the most exquisite of 'Brown's young men' in the immaculacy of their general get-up and *degage* ease and grace of style and conversation. Mrs. Helmbold, a most elegant and fascinating woman, with her beautiful and accomplished daughter, brightened the scene with their presence, and warmly welcomed all who had the good fortune to be introduced to them. Taken altogether, the affair was one to be long remembered, and was probably a season of greater enjoyment to a greater number of persons than any thing of its kind that has occurred for a long time. This reception of Dr. Helmbold was arranged to commemorate one of the most extraordinary efforts of business energy and enterprise that was ever successfully attempted and carried into execution. The unprecedented expansion and development of Dr. Helmbold's wholesale and retail dealings imperatively called for an increase of resources and an enlargement of space. The Doctor resolved that this increase and enlargement should be made in so short a time as to interfere as little as possible with the wants and convenience of the public. His object was to perform his Aladdin-like feat within the limits of one week, and, by the exercise of almost superhuman endeavor, that object was accomplished in five days. The premises were remodelled, so as to carry the former depth of 150 feet through 275 feet from Broadway into Crosby street. On the former hard wood floor was laid an inch and a half of Roman cement, and on this slabs of white Italian marble cut from the solid block. These slabs are six feet by three, and make a magnificent pavement. Without considering the immense value of the new stock laid in—and this would have to be reckoned in the hundreds of thousands—the improvements of the stone alone cost more than twenty thousand dollars. The Helmbold palace is perhaps the most dazzlingly resplendent place of its kind on Broadway, and consequently in the world. It is a gem of exquisitely blended color and soft radiance, and may be regarded as the most notable monument extant of what courage and liberality combined, in the direction of an ordinary pursuit, will eventually create. It is with sincere regret we learn that Dr. Helmbold's arduous and prolonged exertions resulted in attack of nervous prostration, from which it will take him a brief interval of repose to recover. We are equally glad to know that the reports of the matter in the evening papers were unintentionally exaggerated."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA MARITIME ENTERPRISE—AN ADDITIONAL STEAMER FOR THE LORILLARD LINE TO NEW YORK.—One of the most prosperous and successful maritime enterprises that was ever projected in this city is the Lorillard line of steamers that ply between Philadelphia and New York. The business of the line has been steadily on the increase ever since the establishment of the line, and lately so much so as to necessitate the construction of an additional steamer. The new vessel is called the "Volunteer," and will be under the efficient command of Captain W. B. Gallagher. She arrived at the pier of the company, No. 19 North Wharves, last evening, and attracted considerable attention. The new vessel is constructed entirely of iron and built in the most substantial manner. Her length is 164 feet, breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of lower hold, 8½ feet; depth between decks, 7½ feet, and is over 600 tons burthen. The vessel has three water-tight iron bulkheads, with Gale valves to each, and two force pumps, each four inches in diameter and five inch stroke. She has a donkey engine and centrifugal pump, capable of throwing 2000 gallons of water per minute, and a 40-inch cylinder. The vessel is well supplied with boats, hose, and life-preservers. She was built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Co., Chester, Pa.

THE SUFFOLK STREET STABBING CASE.—The following is a correct version of the stabbing case that occurred on Sunday night in Suffolk street, near Ninth. It appears that a man named Patrick Flynn engaged in a fight with another man named Terrence McGuire, and after the fight McGuire went out into the yard and washed himself at a hydrant. Flynn followed him out, and going quietly up to him struck McGuire in the back with a shoemaker's knife. A citizen undertook to arrest Flynn, when he was immediately knocked down by a man named Edward Murray. Alderman Bonsall committed Flynn, who was soon afterwards arrested, to await the result of McGuire's injuries.

THE FAIR in aid of the Industrial Home for Blind Women was opened last night under very brilliant auspices. The Rev. Dr. Crowell made an appropriate prayer, and was followed by Governor Pollock, who, in his usual happy manner, made an eloquent and stirring address. The room was elegantly draped with the American flag, and the tables handsomely decorated and loaded with articles combining beauty and usefulness. The art gallery needs only to be seen to be appreciated. The young ladies at the post office were busily engaged in the delivery of letters. We hope the interest will continue to increase throughout the fair.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Coroner Daniels held an inquest in the case of William McKelve, who was killed on Sunday afternoon last, on Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The inquest was held at the Commissioner's Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets. A large crowd was in attendance, and the case appears to excite great interest in the Twenty-fourth ward.

The following named persons, who are charged with participation in the affair, were brought to the Hall for identification:—James Hunt, Henry Snatz, Levi Stites, John Dougherty, John Baxter, John Morris, George Young.

The first witness examined was Michael Kenny, who testified that the deceased, together with witness and two other, was going up Lancaster avenue, at about ten minutes past 5 o'clock; saw three young men coming down, who appeared to be drunk, and they staggered against Mr. McKleve and witness, and made some insulting remarks; these men passed by, when the deceased, who was behind them with Mr. Wadlow, said "Boys go on, we don't want to have anything to do with you;" one of the three men had a club (witness recognized Hart as one of the men); stones were then thrown at witness and deceased; the latter was hit in the head, knocking his hat off; witness told them to stop that, they were doing wrong, when they said, "Go for that ——" with a high hat on, meaning witness; deceased was all this time lying under a lamp-post; witness saw a man come across the lot and struck the deceased with a club while he was down; Mr. Wadlow told witness to watch the man with a white hat (Hart), as he was the man who struck the deceased with a brick; Hart up and run and witness and Wadlow run after him and caught him as he was jumping a fence; Hart appealed to the crowd not to let these citizens take him; witness said "you have killed a man," and Hart said "I wish it had been you; I'd kill half a dozen such men."

The next witness was Joseph McGuire, who corroborated the statement of the previous witness.

Dr. Shapleigh testified as follows:—There was a severe contusion in the left temple; a wound an inch and a half long behind and above the left ear; these wounds extended to the skull, and seemed to have been made by some sharp instrument; the whole of the back part of the head was bruised, and there was much suffused blood beneath the scalp; there was a fracture of the scull on the right side, four inches long, running from the prominent part of the parietal bone downwards and upwards through the parietal and temporal bones; another fracture on the left side, starting at the middle of the upper part of the occipital bone and running forward and slightly downwards through the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones; there was a large clot of blood resting upon the left hemisphere of the brain; much blood was found effused beneath the membranes, over a quarter part of the brain; the deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of violence.

The inquest was progressing at 10 minutes of 2 o'clock, when our report closed.

THE MORTON HOMICIDE.—Coroner Daniels resumed the investigation this morning in the case of William Martin, who was shot on the night of the October election at the polls Sixth and Tasker streets. Several witnesses were examined, but, except one, their testimony had no bearing on the question.

Charles B. Cressy sworn—Was at my uncle's on the night of the 13th of October; there was a party came down from Sam Peak's, at Sixth and Dickerson streets, headed by Dan Redding; he came in the bar-room, then went out and went over on the other side of the street; then there was a load fired in front of the house; Redding then ran over, and as soon as he put his foot on the curb-stone he lifted up his hand and said, "Ah, you son of ——," and fired at Morton, just as he was at the bill-board; he then fired another load at Morton, who fell as he was coming in the door; Morton called "Oh!" as he fell; he was picked up by a man named Thompson; there was another man standing in the car track with a double-barrelled gun in his hand, and still another with a musket; after shooting Morton, Redding ran up Worth street; I then went to Dickerson street, and heard Redding say that if his pistol had gone off he would have killed a man, that he had it up to his head; I am confident that Redding shot Morton.

The jury then rendered a verdict that William Morton came to his death from a gun-shot wound, at the house of Daniel Redding, on the night of October 13, 1868, at S. W. corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.

JUSTICE IN DELAWARE.—A practical exemplification of the manner in which justice is administered in the "Diamond State" has just been brought to light. For some time past passengers who travel over the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railroad, and who stop at Wilmington to get refreshments, have been greatly annoyed by the operations of thieves, who enter the cars when the trains stop and quickly snap up the baggage of passengers who temporarily leave the cars. One of this gang was recently caught in the act of stealing a valise from a car, and he was arrested and tried for the offense. He was found guilty and sentenced as follows:—He is to receive forty lashes on the bare back at the New Castle whipping post on Saturday next; made to stand in the pillory for four hours, undergo an imprisonment of one year, and make full restitution of the amount of value of the articles stolen, or remain in prison until he has done so. This is undoubtedly questionable justice, but it will have the effect to make offenders against the laws of Delaware rather careful in their operations.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

50 shares American Life Insurance Co	$67 50
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$16 50
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7 75
8 shares Continental Hotel	$79 25
$10 scrip Market Fire Insurance Co	$1 00
1 share Point Breeze Park	$100
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$100
25 shares Kittanning Coal Co	$45
14 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$14
40 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, Preferred	$21 50
BALTIMORE Avenue, East of Portieth—Frame Dwelling	$1950
MOUNT VERNON Street, No. 1807—Genteel Dwelling	$1800
WALLACE, No. 1929—Modern Residence	$17,500
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1910—Modern Residence	$37,500
TWELFTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence	$8700
JEFFERSON, East of Twenty-second—Valuable Lot	$1600
1 GROUND RENT	$1175
2 IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS	$199 each

PHILADELPHIA SKATING RINK.—Philadelphia will soon boast of one of the largest and most commodious Skating Rinks in the country. The structure will be located at the corner of Twenty-first and Race streets, and will be under the supervision of a company of well-known gentlemen of this city. The Rink will be 48,896 square feet in extent, and will contain dressing and reception rooms, and ample accommodation for spectators. It will be well ventilated, and can be used in summer time for horticultural shows, concerts, public meetings, etc. The Rink will have a front on Race street of 150 feet.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE.—The following parties have been arrested charged with participation in the murder of Mr. McKleve, in the Twenty-fourth ward, on Sunday afternoon:—Henry Snatch, aged 18 years; Levi Stietz, aged 19; John Dougherty, aged 19; John Baxter, aged 17; John Morris, aged 20, and George Young, aged 18. Some of the party, it is alleged, pushed against McKleve as he was walking along, and Hart, who was arrested on Monday, it is stated struck him in the head with a brick after he was knocked down.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Police Sergeant House had a warrant for the arrest of a man named John Call, who resides at Salmon and Maple streets. While about to serve the warrant a man named Carr interferred with him in the discharge of his duty. The officer was seized by Carr, and a slight struggle ensued, but the affair culminated in Call and Carr both being arrested and taken before Alderman Neill, who held Call in $1500 and Carr in $600 bail to answer.

STRUCK WITH A BLACKJACK.—A man named Michael Long was arrested last evening at Seventh and Federal streets, charged with striking two men with a blackjack. He was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

Chief Justice Chase Holding Court—Decisions in Admiralty Cases—Masonic Convention.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

Chief Justice Chase.

is now holding Circuit Court here. He decided several admiralty points yesterday in what is known as the "Lulu" cases, where liens had been claimed against vessels for repairs. His decision went to show that unless it was an actual necessity such liens would not hold.

The Stockholders'

annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held yesterday. The old Directors were re-elected.

Masonic.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The regular Annual Convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia met here last evening. The Convention was well attended.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119½	Pac. Mail S. Co.	115½
N. Y. and E. R.	48½	Tol. & Wabash R.	57
Phil. and Rea. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	69
Mich. S and N. I. R.	83	Adam Express Co	48¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	U. S. Express	47½
Chic and N. W. prf.	84½	Tennessee 6s	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105	Gold	134⅝
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107⅝	Market irregular.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from the First Page.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Scofield, charged with carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax. Before reported. Verdict—not guilty.

The United States vs. eighteen barrels of whisky, John R. Southern, claimant. An information for the forfeiture of liquor seized for alleged violation of the Revenue law by the claimant. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Leon vs. Mettinger. An action to recover damages for alleged misrepresentation in regard to the water on hotel premises at the Falls of the Schuylkill, purchased by the plaintiff. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

David W. Bradley, administrator of John Bradley, deceased, vs. David P. Nichols. An action on a promissory note. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $2004 33.

Lavinia E. Roberts, guardian and trustee, vs. James E. McCalla.

Same vs. John Feeney & Co.

Same vs. McElvaney & McDevitt.

These were feigned issues to try the ownership of the machinery of a cotton mill in West Philadelphia, the plaintiff alleging that the father of the children, whose guardian she was, received in his lifetime certain money to their use, and invested it in this machinery. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 2—Judge Hare.—Watson vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. An action to recover for the loss of a horse and carriage, run over by the defendants' cars. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $104 50.

Isaac C. Price vs. Manlius G. Evans and Ellen his wife. An action to recover commissions as agent for the sale of ground rents for the defendants, the claim being two per cent., which the defense objected to as excessive, the custom of the trade being to charge no more than one per cent, where no specific remuneration had been agreed on. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The Commonwealth vs. Kennedy et al. A claim of escheat. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—His Honor sat in the Old Court Room to hear and adjust the differences between husbands and wives who had become interested as parties to desertion cases.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New Erie War.

—The N. Y. *World* of this morning says:—

"The climax of excitement was reached in Wall st. yesterday, the transactions in Erie being enormous with sudden and violent fluctuations between 48 and 61 settling down at the close to about 51. At one time in the Long Room, Erie was selling at a difference of 3 per cent. at the same moment in different parts of the room. The movements of the present 'bear' combination who are now 'bulling' Erie and making money as easy as possible for the moment, are the chief topics of discussion in Wall st. yesterday. The bear clique has taken hold of the gold market to 'bull' it in conjunction with Erie, and they made gold so scarce that 1¾ per cent. and as high as 2 per cent. was paid for the loan of gold, for the day."

The New York *Herald* upon the same subject remarks:—

"The transactions on the street in the half-hour before 10 o'clock were wildly irregular. Erie, which concentrated the earliest business, opened at 53@51, but was rapidly run up to 61. How much of that peculiar process known as 'washing' was done it is impossible to say, but that it was practised during the day is freely charged. Recourse to such bogus sales show how demoralizing is the tendency of speculation. At this latter highest figure those 'long' of the stock began to unload, and, although there were intermediate sudden and large reactions, the price had descended to 48½ by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. As far as it is possible to discover through the confusion of the hour, and as near as may be gathered from the dozen flying rumors that agitate the street it appears that the recent great combination of bears, who so successfully broke the market by a steady and persistent effort, became disintegrated as all large combinations will when they come to a division of the spoils. Hence, after the compact which kept them together so long had been fulfilled by the running of Erie down to the vicinity of 35, a small faction parted company and formed with an ex-director of the road, who, as well as a number of 'bear' houses, were discovered to be 'short' of the stock. This condition of things afforded a fine opportunity for a nice little piece of financial strategy and revenge. The great clique entered into an alliance with the Northwestern party, offensive and defensive, covered on both stocks, and sent the prices of Erie to a figure which produced the utmost consternation, if it has not so affected some houses as to create apprehensions for their stability. Two failures are reported already, and two or three more are whispered on the street. One failure was of a small stock-broking firm, doing business on the 'wild-cat' system of very small margins. Their bankruptcy has embarrassed one of the members of the open board, who was indirectly connected with them. Stocks were bought in for him under the rule, but his insolvency is not as yet asserted. The cause of the failure was a 'short' venture in New York Central. The alliance, although eminently successful in advancing Erie, was not so successful with Northwestern, which remained stubborn in the vicinity of 85@87. The impetus given to Erie reached the rest of the stock list at the session of the first open board at 10 o'clock, the transactions embracing about 80,000 shares, nearly one-half of which were Erie. The dealings in New York Central and Erie together constituted one-half of the business of the session if not of the whole day. The 'bulls' who benefited so largely by the changes of tactics on the part of their late opponents, the great bear clique, were jubilant in the extreme. From the fact that no new contracts for 'short' sales of Erie were put forth during the day it is evident that the combination are 'long' of the stock again at the declined prices of the afternoon, or intend abandoning it for the present."

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 2mdp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Nominations for Supervisors of Internal Revenue Confirmed—Others Rejected.

Destructive Fire in Wisconsin

The Loss of a Philadelphia Steamship.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Intelligence has been received here that the steamship Star of the Union, which sailed from New Orleans on Tuesday last for this port, *en route* for Philadelphia, was totally wrecked on the coast of this island, near Bahia Honda. The crew and passengers were all saved. No other particulars have as yet been received.

Arrived this morning, steamers Moro Castle, from New York, and Granada, on her way to Vera Cruz.

From Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following nominations for Supervisors of Internal Revenue were confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury this morning:—Alexander Fulton, of Baltimore, for the Judicial District of Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. W. T. Rennett, for the Judicial District of North and South Carolina. The following were rejected:—Charles Hudson, for the District of Massachusetts, and John N. Commons, for the District of Indiana.

From Wisconsin.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 17.—Vogel & Co.'s steam planing mill was burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000.

Suicide.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17.—John Titcomb, an old resident of Concord, hung himself this morning. He had been long depressed in mind.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; sales of 320 bales at 24@24½. Flour steady; sales of 9400 barrels. Wheat dull and declining. Corn steady; sales of 61,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 14@1 15. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, $28 75@29. Lard dull; steam, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

BUTLER.

He Takes the New York "Tribune" to Task.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning contains a letter indited to its editor in the following language:—

SIR:—I find in the *Tribune* of the 6th inst. an article containing some complimentary averments about the canvass in the Fifth district, and some not so much so. I should have taken the bitter with the sweet, if either had been quite correct. The last will find many to correct; the former only one.

In relation to the manner of conducting the canvass, you say there were three courses to pursue, and then add, after first mentioning two:—

3. To say in effect, "Every one who opposes my re-election is impelled by some mean, malicious, discreditable, personal motive, and is to be held up to contempt and detestation accordingly."

"The last of these alternatives seem to us by far the least worthy a statesman and patriot; yet it is that which General Butler has chosen."

This is an entire mistake. I only met with personal motives those who assailed me, from such motives, with personal abuse and slander, and not all those.

The *Tribune* was on every stump quoted by Mr. Dana as opposed to my election. Yet I never replied a word, as I believed it impelled by no personal motive. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came to Boston and preached against my election. I replied not. I knew he had nothing against me personally, as his last previous public utterance about me was to nominate me for the Presidency.

The *Christian Congregationalist and Recorder* and other sectarian religious papers opposed the Republican nominee of the Fifth district in long-drawn articles of three columns, in which "dishonesty, cheating, and repudiation" were terms of endearment.

The La Crosse *Democrat*, with equal fervor and more brilliancy, did likewise. The Springfield *Republican* assailed my only brother, long since dead, to prevent my election. I imputed no personal ill will, or mercenary or other impure motive to either of these co-workers in a common cause; were they not "all, all honorable men," leading journals, defending the purity of the nation's credit, and the sacredness of its pledged faith? Nothing but the purest patriotism could have impelled all these so diverse persons to use such means, and in such manner, against a humble candidate to Congress in a Cape district by the far off sea.

I am certain, therefore, you will correct your statement that General Butler "has chosen to say every one who opposes my re-election is impelled by some malicious, discreditable, personal motive." I only rendered unto "Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's;" and it is not my fault that I could not continue the text by further rendering everything that was sent down to my district.

As my only supposed offense against the Republican party is an assertion of opinion that the Government might pay all its creditors—whether pay due the soldier disabled in her service, or pension due the widow who had lost her husband to save the nation's life, or the money loaned by the bankers to the nation at 5 per cent. interest in gold—each and all in one kind of money when the contract allowed it, and the law awarded it. I shall be forgiven even if I do not recant, which I shall not do, as I only see it is wrong to do otherwise.

Gratefully yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 12, 1868.

We do not care to bandy words with General Butler. We deeply regret that he chooses to make himself useful to the party he seems to oppose rather than to that whence he derives his political support. The countenance given by him to the national villainy proposed by Mr. Pendleton cost General Grant a great many votes, and will do great harm as long as it shall be persisted in. What he says about the national creditors receiving 15 per cent. in gold on their loans is not true; and, while professing to favor the full payment of every public creditor, he is acting so as to keep the Government dishonored and its creditors defrauded to the latest possible moment. We profoundly regret that General Butler's great talents are put to no better use.—*Ed. Tribune.*

"JAPS."—We are indebted to General Joseph F. Tobias for files of the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, a new journal recently started at Hiogo, one of the newly opened ports of Japan. We observe from its columns that D. Scott Stewart, Esq., of this city, who was recently appointed Consul to Hiogo, has arrived and entered upon the discharge of his duties, his first official manifesto appearing in the *Herald* of September 5.

A REWARD OFFERED.—The Good Will Engine Company, of Trenton, N. J., have offered a reward of $50 for the recovery of the body of Mr. Valentine, who was drowned by falling from the Columbia bridge, on the Schuylkill river, a few days since. Mr. Valentine was a member of the company named, and left a wife and six children.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 3 Dryden place, near Germantown road and Thompson street. The house was occupied by Frederick Strayler. Damage trifling.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.—There will be a regular meeting of the Philadelphia Press Club to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Bismark to Resume Work—Vesuvius in Violent Eruption.

By Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Baron Von Der Heydt, Minister of Finance, has officially informed the Chamber that Count Von Bismark will resume his seat in that body some time in December.

NAPLES, Nov. 17.—Mount Vesuvius is in a very violent state of eruption.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Baring Bros., bankers, drew £1,000,000 from the bank of England yesterday for the Russian Government. It is said this was on American account, and the money was in part payment for the territory of Alaska.

The Cole-Hiscock Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—No additional juror has been obtained in the Cole case. This morning District Attorney Smith announced that he had received information that Richard D. Bett, the fifth juror empanneled, had heretofore avowed a decided opinion in the case, and had been in the habit of frequently visiting the prisoner in jail. The District Attorney asked that a challenge as to this juror might be renewed. The counsel for the prisoner objected, but the Court allowed a renewal of the challenge, and witnesses were sworn in support of the District Attorney's statement, and the juror was discharged.

The Erie Railroad War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Suits have been instituted by August Belmont and Charles McIntosh against the directors of the Erie Railway Company, and injunctions have been issued by Judges Sutherland and Barnard. The complainants, it is stated, charge that the funds of the company have been used to further stock speculations.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, barque Flora, from Maracaibo. Died on the voyage, Emil Sturmfels, late United States Consul to Maracaibo.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119½	Toledo & Wabash	57
N. Y. and Erie R.	49¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	69
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¼	Adams Ex. Co.	48¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83	Wells Fargo & Co.	27
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83½	United States Ex.	47½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¾	Tennessees, new	68½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	84½	Gold	134½
Chi. and R. I. R.	104½	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107⅝		

SPEAKER COLFAX.

A Villainous Forgery Branded.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*—SIR:—On my return home from the session of November 10, I find nearly a hundred Democratic papers from all sections of the Union, sent me by friends, containing a vile and scurrilous speech against foreigners, said to have been delivered by me in 1854 or 1855, and which appears to have been published, simultaneously and by concert, North and South, East and West, in the closing weeks of the recent canvass.

I need not refer to this wicked and malignant libel, now that the election is over, were it not that, having been so extensively published, from Maine to Nebraska, and vouched for as authentic by editors who were supposed to value their character for veracity, some honest persons of one party or the other, whose good opinions I value, might suppose it possibly true.

Allow me, therefore, to say, as I did publicly in this State last month, when this calumny against me first appeared, that it is, in every word and syllable, a forgery; that I never uttered such sentiments in 1854, nor in any other year, and that the vulgar and scurrilous language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor were written by my pen, in that or any other connection, on that or any other theme.

Precisely this same speech was printed by the Democratic papers in this State a number of years ago, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who was a Republican candidate for Congress; but, having been thus used with effect in one campaign, it was revamped in the recent canvass, with my name attached to it, by the same editors, every one of whom knew that it was impossible for me to use such vile language in a speech on any subject.

It will doubtless be used against some other Republican candidate hereafter; and I have felt it therefore a duty to expose its history and its falsity. Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

(The *World* published this villainous forgery, well knowing it to be such, just before the election, crediting it to the *Kentucky Yeoman*. As it probably made few votes by the fraud, while it had nothing of character to lose, the operation seems to have resulted in a net profit of so many votes.—*Editor Tribune.*)

THE FOURTH WARD AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.—At two o'clock this afternoon the case of the election officers of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward, and the Seventh division of the Third ward, who have been arrested for knowingly receiving fraudulent votes at the November election, was called up at the Central Station before Alderman Jones. The matter of the Sixth division of the Fourth ward was first taken up, in which J. A. Kannowasser was Judge and Thomas J. Dagney Inspector.

Frederick G. Wolbert sworn—A list of voters of the Seventh division has been found in my office, but there are none for the Sixth and Eighth divisions; do not think that there was any of the other divisions mentioned deposited in my office.

Captain Harry Conner sworn—I am one of the City Commissioners; I have with me copies of the list of taxables in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward, and the Seventh division of the Third ward. In the Sixth division of the Fourth ward there were 496 regular and 97 extra; Seventh division of the Fourth ward, 639 regular and 144 extra; Eighth division of the Fourth ward, 653 regular and 215 extra; Seventh division of the Third ward, 709 regular and 104 extra.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, New	102¾	100 sh Read R.	b